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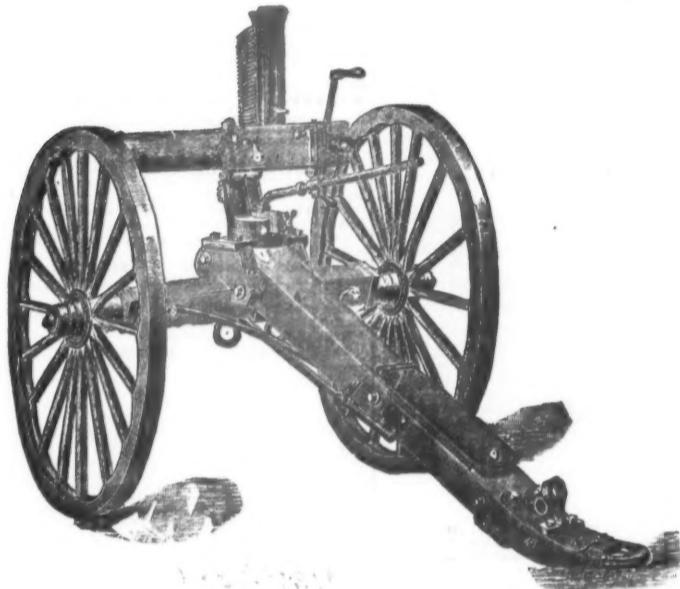
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

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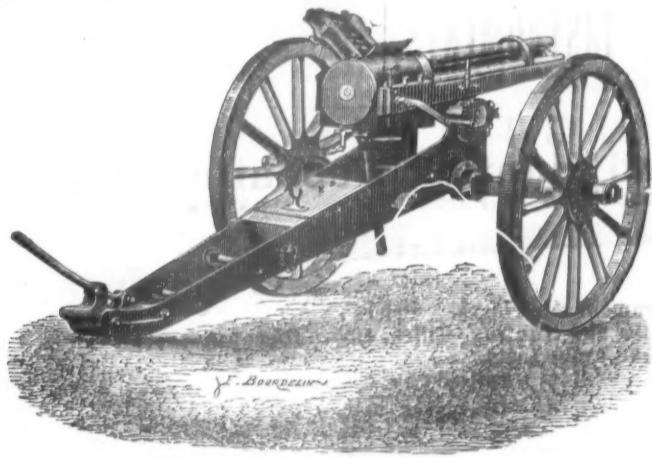
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. J. C. Bush, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Aug. 22, from a short leave.**ASST. SURG. W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., on leave in this vicinity, will make a further stay of two months.****LIEUT.-COL. E. C. MASON, 4th U. S. Infantry, an excellent and experienced officer, succeeds Col. Royall as Inspector-General of the Dept. of the Plate, with station at Omaha, Nebraska.****LIEUT. W. L. GEARY, 12th U. S. Infantry, will come East from Arizona early in September on a well-earned six months' leave.****COL. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. A., will assume forthwith the duties of Medical Director on the staff of Major-General Hancock, lately filled by Surg. Cuyler, now retired. Chicago will be sorry to part with Col. Murray, who is quite popular there.****PAYMASTER JOHN MACMAHON, U. S. N., registered at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, early this week.****GEN. RICHARD ARNOLD, U. S. A., is still at Richfield Springs, N. Y., somewhat improved in health.****COL. G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., whose tour of service at West Point has just expired, will permanently settle in a few days at Washington, his new post of duty.****COMMONDORF EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., visited New York early this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.****OUR old friend Gen. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., has not forgotten how to entertain. At Minnetonka, where he is residing, he gave on Aug. 17, the occasion of his 82d birthday, a dinner to almost a hundred friends, most of them of the Army. The *Pioneer Press*, speaking of the affair, says: "The affair was perhaps the most noteworthy of the season, not only because of the high position of the distinguished host, but also because of the extended and special exertions made in preparations of the banquet. The officers and ladies of Fort Snelling were there en masse, the only conspicuous absentees being Gen. Terry and Gen. Gibbon, the former being prevented from coming by death in his family. Among those present were Gen. Morgan, Major Myrick, Col. Towle, Dr. Perrine, Col. Sanders, Col. Bird, Capt. Freeman, Capt. Blunt, and Lieuts. Johnson, Emery, Waterman, Garlington, Chynoweth, Hardin, and Howell, most of them being accompanied by ladies. The midnight train was held at Minnetonka an hour or more later than usual on account of the hop, and arrived in St. Paul at 1.30 this morning. The Fort Snelling delegation had a special train on the Milwaukee road waiting for them at the Union depot and so went directly home last night."****DOUBASOFF may be remembered as the Russian officer who during the Turkish war was, as a reward for blowing up a Turkish iron-clad in the Danube, advanced from an inferior rank to that of captain, and received the honor of being appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. Admired by the public and favored by the Grand Duke Constantine, Doubasoff seems to have acquired notions of his importance which the new régime considered necessary to snub; and, accordingly, for having taken some stores from a magazine against the protest of the officer in charge, he was impaled by the following order of the day, prominently inserted in the official columns of every Russian newspaper: "Ministry of Marine, July 17. The head of the Practice Squadron of Torpedo Cutters, Aide-de-Camp Lieut.-Capt. Doubasoff, has permitted himself, without the consent of the Port authorities, to give orders at the port magazine, guarded by responsible storekeepers. I am always ready to appreciate zeal in the service, but will not allow any arbitrary exercise of power injurious to notions of discipline and duty. I announce to Aide-de-Camp Doubasoff a severe reprimand.—ALEXAL."****ASST. SURGEON C. N. B. McCawley, U. S. A., son of Col. McCawley, of the Marine Corps, reports to Gen. Hancock for assignment to duty in the Department of the East.****GEN. G. R. PAUL, U. S. A., and daughter, are reported at Ashbury Park, N. J., accompanied by Mrs. Gen. Bingham.****THE MARRIAGE OF ASST. ENGINEER WYTHE M. PARKS, U. S. N., to Miss Lillian L. Baird, at Portsmouth, Va., August 17, brought together a large and fashionable attendance. Miss Baird is the daughter of the Hon. J. Thompson Baird, Mayor of Portsmouth. The bride and groom are on a bridal tour in the North.****LIEUT. O. J. BROWN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting friends at Contreille, Ga.****LIEUT. F. S. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., August 26, from a pleasant seven days' leave.****GEN. J. R. LEWIS, U. S. A. (retired), is engaged in business at Atlanta, Ga., where he resides with his family.****LIEUT. W. W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., a recent graduate, is spending his graduating leave with friends at Atlanta, Ga.****GEN. C. McDONGALL, U. S. A., an old Bloocker street acquaintance in the days of 1864-65, is visiting friends at Yonkers, N. Y.****We are pleased to hear cheering accounts from Somerville, Mass., of the convalescence of Major Joseph Bush, 25th U. S. Infantry.****CHEER SIGNAL OFFICER W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., is enjoying for a brief season the salubrious climate of New Hampshire.****LIEUT. H. J. SLOOM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, is visiting friends in the vicinity of New York.****WE regret to learn of the death at Clarion, Pa., August 11, of the only daughter of Lieut. Albert Rose, U. S. N. The funeral ceremonies took place at Annapolis, Md.****MAJ. L. S. BABBITT, Ordnance Department U. S. A., now on leave in Europe, is "doing" the Netherlands, thence to Denmark, Russia and Austria, etc.****LIEUT.-COL. A. L. HOUGH, 16th U. S. Infantry, whom we remember pleasantly when in command at Fort Mackinac, Mich., is to leave Fort Davis and take post at Fort Concho, Texas.****THE VETERAN COLONEL B. H. HILL, U. S. A., was in New York this week, stopping at the New York Hotel.****GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early this week, and will remain in this vicinity until it is time for him to assume command at West Point.****GEN. R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., visited New York August 21, looking burly and vigorous as ever.****DR. J. M. CRAIGHILL, U. S. A., has gone from Baltimore to Fort Snelling, Minn.****LIEUT. C. P. TOWNLEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., August 22, from a short leave of absence.****PAYMASTER D. C. POOLE, U. S. A., now temporarily on duty in New York, will leave about September 20 to report to Gen. Miles at Vancouver Barracks.****CAPT. JAS. W. SOULY, ASST. QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York City, early this week, and left August 24 for his new post, Fort Adams, Rhode Island.****ADMIRAL POPOFF lives in wealthy retirement in St. Petersburg, and continues to take a dilettante interest in shipbuilding. The present Emperor has such an intense dislike to him, that while he lives the Admiral has no public career open to him.****THE DEATH is announced at St. Petersburg of General GAIROT, who started, some years ago, a monthly magazine for soldiers, which has become quite an institution in the Russian Army. The magazine consisted of the biographies of eminent Russian commanders, descriptions of campaigns, anecdotes of various regiments, and other interesting reading. It is curious that no effort should have been made to start a similar periodical for the British soldier. The "Tochtereniedlin Soldat" has been a great success in Russia, and now that Gairot is dead, the Government intends to carry on its publication on the same lines as hitherto.****A FRENCH paper informs us that the German military attaché who attracted so much notice at the review held on July 14, in the Bois de Boulogne, was a Major of the Staff called Guillaume, whose ancestors were driven from France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The great-grandfather of the present Major, who spoke and wrote French and German equally well, was first of all Secretary to Voltaire, and afterwards acted in the same capacity for Frederick the Great. The number of German officers with French names who took part in the invasion of France in 1870 attracted considerable attention across the Channel, and aroused regret that an act of intolerance should have deprived France of such a quantity of fine military material.****THE 28th of August will see many changes in the Commissioned Roster at West Point, the new details going into effect on that date. Gen. Howard and his personal staff are about ready to start for the West, and Gen. Merritt is ready to take over West Point, shorn of its department title, and relegated to its old and well known designation of Military Academy.****A DESPATCH to the Boston *Journal* from New York says: "It was known soon after the death of Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., that the financial affairs of the household were in a deplorable condition, entirely the result of the great strain upon the General's resources to pay for the plans of the ground which was the scene of the battle of Five Forks, the collection of testimony and the general expenses of the recent court of inquiry. This state of affairs was made known, and the result is that a committee to raise funds for the General's family has been formed, and it is expected that a large sum will be raised."****THE DAILY PAPERS of New York have at last been relieved of their agony arising from the somewhat indefinite day for the expected social visit of President Arthur to Governor's Island, to return the call of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and at the same time to visit his brother, Paymaster Arthur, and some friends stopping with the latter. First the President was to be received with all "the pomp and circumstance of war," next he was to come unheralded and alone, then a salute was to be fired, then it wasn't, then the troops were to be in full dress with the new helmets on, then they weren't, and so on *ad infinitum et ad nauseam*. The truth is, one gentleman called upon another in the early part of the week, and the latter returned the call, August 19, in a quiet and informal manner, dining with General Hancock, visiting his brother and friends, and returning after a few hours' stay, as quietly as he came. The President is on a vacation, and has as****much right as any other man to enjoy it quietly and unobtrusively as he desires to do.****LIEUT. H. L. BAILEY, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., with his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Venne, will leave Burlington, Kas., about September 1st, for Fort Townsend, Washington Ter. They will stop on route at San Francisco, Cal., and visit for a few days Col. J. F. Evans, Special Agent of the Treasury Department.****CAPT. W. L. KELLOGG, 10th U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of Fort Wayne, Mich., during the absence of Colonel Clitz on Court-martial service at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.****A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, somewhat important in its numbers, with Lt. Col. Schofield, 6th Cavalry, as President, and Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Infantry, Judge Advocate, was in session since Tuesday of this week at Fort Apache, A. T.****CAPT. G. C. SMITH, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has established his office at San Diego, Barracks, Cal.****CAPT. W. F. RANDOLPH, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week, to be absent until about the end of September.****AFTER a pleasant trip to Europe, Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to General O. O. Howard, arrived in New York, on the *Serbia*, Aug. 21, and proceeded to West Point, in season to accompany the General to Omaha, Neb.****MR. F. C. ADAMS, formerly chief clerk of the Navy pay office, has been appointed to an important position in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.****LIEUT. J. B. JACKSON, 7th Infantry, has taken charge of the telegraph construction party, working west from Poplar River, Lieut. C. A. Booth, U. S. A., having relinquished the duty and gone to Bismarck to relieve Lieut. Grimes of his Signal duties at that post.****LIEUT. C. B. HOPPIN, 7th Cavalry, attended this week to the duties of Judge Advocate of a General Court-martial, sitting at Fort Custer, M. T.****MAJOR J. W. MASON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Whipple Barracks, has returned to Fort Verde, A. T.****COUNT BERNARD D'HAUCOURT has commenced a series of works on "Diplomacy and Diplomatists," by a history of the four tenures of office of M. Drouyn de Lhuys: "Les Quatre Ministres de M. Drouyn de Lhuys." Par M. le Comte Bernard d'Harcourt, Ancien Ambassadeur. Par E. Plon. From this memoir it appears that soon after M. Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed Minister, the assumption by the President of the title of Emperor laid an extremely disagreeable task on him. In the letter by which the Czar Nicholas acknowledged the new sovereign he addressed him as "Sire," instead of using the conventional style "My Brother." Napoleon decided to take no notice of this studied affront; but M. Drouyn de Lhuys forwarded a memorandum on the subject to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which he said: "Custom prescribes that sovereigns shall address each other as brothers. It is an old custom, and the Court of St. Petersburg is far too young to set new rules in etiquette." There is good reason for believing that the Czar's attitude towards the new empire had considerable weight in moving Napoleon III. to make war upon Russia.****SIDNEY HERBERT, in a letter to the *Savannah News* says: "No alarm need be felt in regard to another negro cadet at West Point Military Academy. I asserted months ago that Flipper, of Atlanta, was the first, last, and only negro whose name will ever be recorded among the graduates of that institution. Many cadets of his race have entered upon a course of study there, but they failed to follow him through to the end. It will be so with all his successors—not because they may be negroes, but on account of their want of proper qualifications to insure success. Flipper was a rare exception to his fellow-cadets of negro descent, and it is still clear to my mind that another cadet with his good sense and superior qualifications will not be sent to West Point. And I do not refer to educational or intellectual qualifications, as several of the cadets who failed were better educated and possessed higher intellectual endowments than Flipper. His success was owing to an exercise of good common sense, and a fixed purpose to allow nothing strictly personal to deprive him of winning the prize for which he was so earnestly striving. His record as a cadet is a most creditable one, and aside from the late trouble at San Antonio, his Army record has the highest endorsement of his superior officers. As he had no predecessor at West Point, so will he have no successor on the roll of graduates."****THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND for the northwest at its last meeting decided to attend the reunion to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., September 20 and 21, and directed its secretary to extend through the press an invitation to all former members of the Army of the Cumberland to meet with the Society at room No. 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 P. M., August 18, at which meeting reports from the various committees are expected, and such other business will be transacted as may be thought necessary to make this reunion worthy the men and the history it represents. An invitation has been extended to members of the late Confederate army to join in the reunion.****LIEUT. THOMAS H. BARBER, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Hancock, visited Newport, R. I., with his chief this week and was warmly received by his old-time friends there.**

MAJ.-GEN. W. B. Hancock, U. S. A., spent a few days at Newport, R. I., this week, and was the recipient of many attentions and much hospitality.

LIEUT. J. R. Cranston and F. Woolsey, 10th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Brady, Mich., this week from a pleasant official visit to Fort Mackinac.

LIEUT. George Bell, 3d U. S. Infantry, after a tour at Fort Ellis, has joined his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. Brown, 1st U. S. Infantry, east on leave, will join his regiment in Arizona in a few weeks.

Mr. John Mulvaney, the artist, has placed on exhibition at 209 Wabash avenue, Chicago, his historical picture, of "Custer's Last Rally," which has won golden opinions from connoisseurs and military men who have been to see it. Mr. Mulvaney has devoted three years to this work, which is held to repay, in an artistic sense, his labor and patience.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the relief of Col. Chas. H. Smith, 19th Infantry, from the Taylor Court-martial so as to be with his regiment, stationed in the portion of Texas exposed to the ravages of yellow fever, says: "It would not be amiss to congratulate the 19th Infantry upon its commander; and it is to be hoped that Col. Smith's chivalrous courage will be remembered and acknowledged in a fitting manner by the government at Washington."

MAJ. J. J. Van Horn, 13th U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Wingate, has assumed command of Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

LIEUT.-COL. Swinley, British army, arrived in New York August 21 on the *Servia* and registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

GENERAL Sherman went to St. Louis this week to attend the funeral of another little granddaughter—Katie Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fitch—who died in Washington, August 20. We referred last week to the recent death of one daughter, Maria Ewing Fitch, and the other, who was sick at the same time, has not been long in following. These successive and severe afflictions have plunged the families concerned into the deepest grief and intense sympathy has been manifested.

LIEUT. A. Reynolds, 20th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Nebraska.

ADJUTANT F. A. Smith, 12th U. S. Infantry, was selected by General Wilcox to take charge of the rifle contests for places in the team of the Department of Arizona, which took place at Whipple Barracks, August 16, 17, and 18. Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. G. J. Flebeger, Corps of Engineers, and Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cavalry, A. D. C., sat as a Board during the contests to adjudicate all questions arising in that connection.

Miss Alice G. Fletcher, so well known in scientific circles in connection with Indian ethnology and as the champion of the Omahas in their appeals to Congress for lands in severally, reached Carlisle, August 19, with thirty-six Omaha children. Thirty-one are for the Carlisle school and five for Hampton Institute. Miss Fletcher visited Sitting Bull at Fort Randolph, D. T., and selected ten children for Carlisle from his band. Sitting Bull is very anxious to have all the children of his party placed in industrial schools. Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., goes to Dakota in September for these ten children, and sixty more from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies. When his party reaches the school there will be about three hundred and sixty pupils, representing twenty-nine different tribes.

SECRETARY OF WAR Lincoln visited New York this week and attended a Cabinet meeting held, August 21, at the private residence of President Arthur.

THE New York *Sun* has been inquiring into the doings at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous at 174 Hudson street, New York City, in charge of Captain E. J. Spaulding, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and finds everything there going on satisfactorily. Captain Spaulding evidently found favor with the *Sun* reporter for the admirable manner in which the enlistments under his supervision are conducted.

CAPT. Joshua W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., after some little wandering, has settled down to business at Fort Stanton, N. M., and varies the monotony of quartermaster duty by acting as chief of the post subsistence department.

CAPT. Ashburner, an officer in the British army on full pay, is reported to have been divorced from his wife because he treated her with violence, slapped her face, struck her with a riding whip, took her by the throat, threatened her with a sword and pistol, and "led her a most dreadful life."

THE Laramie Boomerang says: The news reaches us that a change will take place shortly which will affect Laramie in an unpleasant manner, and take from among us a man who has become largely interested in our prosperity. Major Joe W. Wham, U. S. A., for some time past stationed here, and who with his estimable wife has thus become a citizen to all intents and purposes, will by reason of this change take station at Fort D. A. Russell. While we regret most sincerely the departure of Major and Mrs. Wham, we congratulate them upon the many advantages thus secured by a residence in a growing and very pleasant military post, and assure them that they leave more warm friends here in civil life than they know of. The change will probably be effected during the coming week. The Cheyenne Leader says in reference to this: Cheyenne will welcome Major Wham back again, feeling, what is Laramie's loss is our gain.

THE San Francisco Report, of August 10, says: The death of Rear Admiral McDougal, U. S. N., though not entirely unexpected, was a great shock to the entire community, of which he has so long been an honored member.... Lieut. George S. Warrander and R. H. Slesman of the Royal

Navy arrived on the *Oceanic* from China.... Midshipman Stafford, lately from the *Ranger*, went east on Wednesday.... Commander Kempff, of the *Alert*, has gone to his home in Illinois to visit his parents.... Mrs. Captain Nokes is staying at her father's, Captain Rodgers, in East Oakland.... Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, wife of Paymaster Harris, of the *Scout*, left for east yesterday.

Cap. S. M. Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., of Fort Popham, has been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree, and has surrendered himself to the civil authority to stand his trial. What the upshot will be is of course impossible to foretell, but many think that the case against the sergeant is not nearly so bad as generally represented, and that certainly the act was entirely unpremeditated. His long and faithful service as a soldier entitles his statements to full and impartial consideration, and his responsible duties as custodian of an ungarrisoned fort should receive due weight, as doubtless will be the case. The case may be tried this term, but may be deferred. The Lewiston *Journal* gives the following account of a recent interview with Sergt. Kelly:

The sergeant said his counsel, Judge Gilbert, had instructed him to make no more talk about the affair. He had made his statement at the preliminary examination. He would simply say this: "I had orders to allow nobody to enter the fort. I was 50 or 60 yards from young Smith, I should say, when I saw him, after he had come through the port-hole. I approached him with my pistol in my right hand and said, 'You get out of this.' Smith answered, 'You hold on.' I then stooped to pick up a piece of board, as I thought, but it proved to be a piece of brick. I changed the pistol to my left hand at the same time. I made a motion as if to throw the brick at him. At the same time the pistol went off in my left hand—how, I don't know; it was surely an accident. The ball entered Smith's right thigh. I saw he was hit. He exclaimed, 'I'm shot.' I ran to where he was, and he asked me to assist him. I said to him, 'I will open the gate for you.' It was an accident. I never meant to shoot you in the world.' I opened the gate and let him out. I went to my house, some 200 yards distant, shortly after, and my wife said he had fainted, and they blamed me for shooting him. I told her it was an unfortunate accident, and I felt very badly about it. I went down to the house where Smith was. Of course, they were very wrathful. I told them it was purely accidental, and showed them my fingers, which were all covered with powder, and showed I had come near injuring myself. I can't explain how the pistol went off. I have been in the United States service 20 years. I enlisted when 16 years of age. I served through the rebellion and in California, Oregon, and other Western stations. I was promoted to sergeant in 1861 and to ordinance sergeant in 1865. I have been on duty at Fort Popham for 16 years. I have a wife and four children." He appears unmistakably pained by the tragic result of the encounter.

COT. Basil Norris, surgeon, U. S. A., met with an accident on Saturday morning last which narrowly escaped being fatal. He had been in attendance all the night previously upon the sick grandchild of Gen. Sherman. Feeling somewhat tired and worn when he left Gen. Sherman's house he decided to take an early morning drive, and jumping into his buggy he drove at a rapid pace towards the monument lot, south of the Executive Mansion. He had just entered the lot when the axle of his buggy broke, and with it the wheel came off, precipitating the doctor and his servant to the ground. The doctor, although flat upon his back, held on to the reins and was dragged several yards, when he was compelled to relax his hold from sheer exhaustion. When picked up and carried to his residence it was found by the physicians summoned that the doctor's left ankle joint was badly dislocated, with the astragalus dislocated forward. He had also received a number of painful bruises about the body and arms. The doctor is now gradually on the road to improvement, although it will be some days before he will be able to leave his room, as the wounds are exceedingly painful and require careful nursing. Several officers of the medical corps have been in attendance upon him. A large number of friends have called to extend their sympathies. The doctor keeps in good humor and greets all his callers with a pleasant smile.

CHIEF ENGINEER Henry Lee Snyder, recently ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, has decided to locate permanently at the Arlington Hotel, where his wife arrived on Saturday last.

THE handsome office of the Secretary of the Navy, which is known all over the country as the finest of all government offices, is being thoroughly renovated during the absence of Secretary Chandler. The fine tessellated floor is being repolished and oiled, and the other elaborate wood and marble work is receiving a general brushing up.

SECOND Lieut. Charles Smith, Jr., who recently received his commission as 2d lieutenant, arrived in Washington last week from New Orleans and is staying with his father, who has been for many years a clerk in the War Department in charge of the books giving the stations of the staff officers. Lieut. Smith is the youngest officer in the service, having just reached the age of 21. He enlisted in Battery H, 2d Artillery, some two years since, and from strict attention to his duties gradually rose to first sergeant, from which he was appointed to 2d lieutenant. He will leave Washington September 15 for Fort Halleck, Nevada, where he is assigned to the 8th Infantry.

LIEUT. Samuel W. Very returned to Washington Tuesday night after a week or more spent in securing an outfit in New York for the transit of Vans expedition to Patagonia, of which he has charge.

The trial of Col. J. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., began, as ordered, Aug. 1, the full court being present, namely, Gen. Angur, Col. Gibbon, Grierson, Clitz, Dodge, Brooke, and Dr. Russy, with Capt. Warner the Judge-Advocate. A despatch of Aug. 21, from Cincinnati, advertising to the trial, says: "The charge against Col. Taylor is that of endeavoring, through political influence, to secure the revocation of an order directing him to report at Omaha in the Department of the Platte, for duty. He desired very much to remain with his family at the Newport Barracks, where Col. H. C. Corbin has been ordered from Washington to relieve him. Col. Taylor is a graduate of West Point,

and has been 27 years in the service of his country. He was a short time ago assigned to duty at Newport, and had made every arrangement for the education of his children there, when the order mentioned came. Naturally, Col. Taylor was desirous that the order should not be carried into effect, and he endeavored to bring influence to bear upon the authorities at Washington to cause a revocation of the order. He prevailed upon Senators Beck and Williams, and Representative Carlisle, to intercede for him. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and he will have to go where ordered, but before leaving he must stand trial by a military court. Among those who have been summoned to appear as witnesses are Gen. Drum and the Congressmen named. The charge is brought under the rule issued by Gen. Sherman two years ago, which prohibited political influence to interfere with orders transferring officers from one post to another. The same rule, it is said, has been violated frequently by other officers, but it is the intention of the authorities to make, if possible, an example in this instance. The general opinion is that Col. Taylor will not be found guilty." The Washington *Sunday Herald* says on the subject:

The substance of it is that he wrote a semi-official letter to the chief of his department or corps, in which he is reported to have inadvisedly written upon the justice or propriety of the recent order changing his station from Newport, Ky., to Omaha, Neb. One of the points likely to come up in this trial is in regard to what constitutes official correspondence, and how far an officer may allow himself to go in writing of his superiors or their acts in a personal, private, or semi-official letter. That great latitude has heretofore been permitted in this regard, and that officers of high and low rank have indulged in a great deal of this class of correspondence, there is no question. Commanding generals have conveyed important orders to their subordinates in personal or semi-official letters, and subordinates have replied in similar documents, and the result is generally confusing and unsatisfactory. All such correspondence, in fact all correspondence of an official character whatever, should be conducted in strict accordance with proper regulations. Any other course is unsafe, and the commander, superior, or subordinate who indulges in it does so at his peril. Of the merits of this particular case we must forbear comment until we can see the gist of the proceedings of the court, but we may be allowed to express the hope that before it is finished many mooted questions in regard to military correspondence will have been thoroughly discussed and settled.

Col. Taylor pleaded not guilty to the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, but guilty to the specification under the charge, that of writing letters to Senators Beck and Williams and Representative Carlisle, asking them to use their influence to secure revocation of the order sending him to Omaha. The Court concluded its business Aug. 23, and after the usual formalities of reading and signing the proceedings the record was forwarded to Washington for the action of the War Department. As this is looked upon by many as a sort of "test case," the result will be awaited with interest.

COT. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., is on a short visit to Newport, R. I., the guest of Gen. Culum.

A LETTER of August 9 from Tucson to the Arizona *Daily Star* says: "Company I, 1st Infantry, arrived at Fort Lowell August 8, to relieve Company H, 12th Infantry (Capt. Stacey's), which goes to the Department of the Platte. The friends of Col. and Mrs. Stacey will regret to hear of their intended departure, for they have made warm friends in Tucson by their genial manners and their moral worth. The Episcopal Church will miss in Mrs. Stacey an active and efficient member. They wish her godspeed, knowing she will take the same interest wherever she goes.

COT. Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., returned to New York this week and registered at the Everett House. His health is much improved.

THE Omaha *Herald*, of Aug. 20, says: Mrs. Steever, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Delaney, three ladies whose husbands are U. S. lieutenants fighting Apaches in Arizona, went to Chicago yesterday after a night's visit at Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. B. H. Cheever, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Washington.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, of the 1st Artillery, is in St. Paul visiting friends for a day or so before leaving to join his regiment at San Francisco. Lieut. Webster has been for the three years past commandant of the cadet battalion at the University of Nebraska and in that position won a regard among the students such as few men can attain as instructors..... Mr. Heber M. Creel, who resigned a short while since from the 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting in St. Paul. Mr. Creel is a large claim holder in the Devil's Lake region and has been interested in that country for some time.

THE Leavenworth *Times* of August 16 says: Gen. Rucker, U. S. A., and party arrived from the East yesterday.... Maj. Henry B. Rees, a nephew of Gen. Sherman, relieves Paymaster J. A. Brodhead shortly. Major Brodhead has been here over five years and has made many personal friends who will regret to part with him. He goes to the South soon.

THE marriage of Mr. William Hunt, son of ex-Secretary of the Navy Hunt, to Miss Gertrude Upshur, daughter of Commodore Upshur, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is announced for August 31. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church, on Brooklyn Heights.

COT. A. V. Kautz, Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, Major J. C. Breckinridge and Lieut. W. Mott, U. S. A., have been giving their attention to the blouses furnished the troops on the Pacific coast which do not appear to be up to the usual standard.

LIEUT. L. H. Strother, 1st U. S. Infantry, has relieved Capt. Stacey of his recruiting duties at Fort Lowell, A. T., as the latter goes with his company to another station.

CAPT. J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, was to be at Fort Monroe, Va., early this week, to assume command of Battery G of his regiment at that post.

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The New York *World* seems to have a specialty of disagreeable Army gossip. It says in a despatch of Aug. 22:

"Secretary Lincoln seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his relations with the Army officers. His relations with General Sherman have never been of the most cordial character, owing, as the latter thought, to the desire of the Secretary to encroach upon his domains. His repeated reversals and overrulings of the decisions of Judge Advocate-General Swain have caused a serious rupture between himself and Swain that has not as yet been healed. To-day there is a report of a serious disagreement between Quartermaster-General Ingalls and the Secretary regarding certain appointments. It has been the habit of the Quartermaster-General, as well as that of the other heads of bureaus, to appoint the clerks and other employees under his control. When the new Quartermaster-General took his office a short time ago he attempted to exercise this power, but the Secretary took the entire matter out of his hands. He remonstrated, whereupon the latter informed him that he was in his position but little more than a clerk under the Department, and the head of the Department should make the appointments in that office. It was in vain that Ingalls pleaded that he was responsible for the good management of his bureaus, and that he ought at least to be consulted about those who were put in charge of his details and should have a hand in designating the mode and manner of running the Department. The Secretary reiterated his statement that the power in the hands of the Secretary could not be delegated to any officer, and Gen. Ingalls was forced to submit. That he is doing this with a very bad grace is evident from the fact of his complaints among Army officers against the Secretary."

LIEUT. C. W. Mason, 4th U. S. Infantry, has left Cheyenne and joined for duty at Fort Omaha, Neb.

CAPT. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined the commanding coterie at Alcatraz Island.

LIEUT. Frank Michler, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has opened a recruiting office at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

LIEUT. John E. Myers, 3d U. S. Artillery, is expected North from St. Augustine in a week or two to spend a two months' leave at Manlius, N. Y.

ADMIRAL Hewett, British navy, now commanding at Suez, was the commander of her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, which brought back to New Orleans from Truxville, Honduras, and Buan Island, the remnants of William Walker's last filibustering expedition in September, 1860. He is a fine officer, and gained the Victoria Cross while a midshipman in Peel's Naval Brigade before Sebastopol.

CAPT. T. T. S. Laidley, U. S. A., is visiting at Bar Harbor, Maine, stopping at the Rockaway Hotel.

COMMENTING on the case of Gen. Warren the Baltimore *American* says: "But there is still a graver matter involved in the question of Warren's case, greater far than his own personal grievance. It is the slow but sure decay in the Army itself of that nice sense of honor which Warren himself vindicated by dying more easily than living to bear an unrequited injury and an uncleaned dishonor. It is perfectly true that an officer might be relieved, even on the field of battle where he had won a victory, without disgrace. Indeed, Warren would have been fully justified in saying that the discredit was Sheridan's for not knowing the real condition of affairs in his own command. Abroad it is just such a case as would in Germany have been submitted to a court of honor, and, upon their approval, the injured party would have sought redress in an appeal to arms and a conflict to the bitter end. Here we rest content with the judgment of the highest in authority and of public opinion. But the result, in this as in other cases, shows that both have ceased to be animated by the spirit which ought to govern both above and below. The set or direction thus started has continued in steady downward course, and only recently has made itself so painfully manifest in the extravagant opinion in Mason's case, that even the laity have been stirred by such a violation of the primary rules at the foundation of all military discipline."

CAPT. John S. Wharton, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Hancock, was in Newport this week with the General.

PROF. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A., of West Point, left Omaha for the East August 19.

LIEUT. T. C. Patterson, U. S. A., stationed at West Point, N. Y., was in New York City this week.

The report of the special retiring board at the Mare Island Navy yard, to examine Lieut. Charles W. Christopher, U. S. N., has been received at the Navy Department. No action will be taken until the return of Judge Advocate Gen. W. B. Bemey.

BTR. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle registered at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, this week.

MASTER William C. Babcock, U. S. N., is visiting his uncle, Gen. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A., at No. 2024 G street, Washington, D. C.

CAPT. Wm. P. Graves, 2d Artillery, was in Washington from the camp at Gaithersburg on Tuesday.

LIEUT. Samuel Belden, U. S. N., returned to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, on Tuesday from a month's leave of absence.

CAPT. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left Washington last week for Sandy Hook ordnance proving ground to inspect the trial of the new Hotchkiss guns. He will return to Washington about September 1.

P. A. ENG. Abraham V. Zane, U. S. N., who recently returned from the disastrous expedition of the *Rodgers* to the Arctic, will be ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

P. A. ENG. Meredith D. Jones, U. S. N., late of the ill-fated steamer *Rodgers*, contemplates a trip to Europe during his six months' leave granted last week.

The following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending August 24, 1882: Second Lieut. Charles Smith, Jr., 8th Infantry, 2131 L street northwest, on delay; Lieut. Col. G. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. Department, Arlington Hotel, under S. O. Dept. of the East; Capt. John N. Andrews, 8th Infantry, special orders A. G. O.; Capt. John J. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, Fort McHenry, Md., verbal permission.

SECRETARY OF WAR Lincoln returned to Washington from New York August 22.

THE *Omaha Herald*, of Aug. 20, says: Lieut. D. C. Kingman, of the Engineers, has returned from the survey at Fort Thornburgh reservation. Lieut. Young, Corps of Engineers, a son of Brigham, passed through eastward with his bride, a Mormon girl. Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cav., has gone to Rock Creek.

CAPT. W. R. Shafter, superintendent of the general recruiting service, visited David's Island on Monday to witness the drill and dress parade of the companies of instruction at that post.

LIEUT. Charles J. Crane, 24th Infantry, on duty as instructor of military science at the Agricultural College of Texas, is spending a portion of his vacation in New York.

Mrs. Eliza Russell, widow of the late Judge A. D. Russell, of New York, died at Catakill on the 15th inst. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. Capt. G. N. Bumford, 18th Inf., and of Capt. Sam Russell, formerly of the 7th Infantry.

CAPT. George M. Downey, 21st Infantry, is spending his sick leave at Deer Park, Md.

FIRST LIEUT. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, returned from Europe on the *Servia* on Monday last.

The following officers have, so far, been heard from as detailed for recruiting service for the ensuing two years: Capt. Fergus Walker, 1st Inf.; Capt. Daingerfield Parker, 3d Inf.; Capt. Simon Snyder, 5th Inf.; Capt. Wm. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf.; Capt. Chas. Bentzoni, 25th Inf.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Western New York went into camp at the Driving Park at Buffalo August 23 for a five days encampment. Sham battles will be the features of Friday and Saturday, and on Monday, August 28, a grand prize drill will be held. Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, will, as we have heretofore mentioned, act as one of the judges at the drill.

The rifle competition in the Department of the Columbia took place at Vancouver Barracks, August 18th, 19th, and 21st, under the direction of Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Infantry.

ASSIST. SURGEON J. L. Powell, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Stockton, from Court-martial service at Fort Davis, Tex.

CAPT. A. J. Dallas, 22d U. S. Inf., of Fort Duncan, Texas, will visit the North early in September, to remain for two or three months. His many friends in New York will be glad to see him.

MAJOR Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cavalry, has joined for duty at Fort Davis, Texas.

CAPT. G. B. Russell, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Augur, accompanied the latter to Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, and was warmly received by his many old time friends there and in Cincinnati.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbetts House, Washington, during the week ending August 24, 1882: Army—1st Lieut. Hugh D. Bowker, retired; Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 7th Cavalry; Captain William H. Heuer, Engineer Corps; Major James M. Cuyler, Engineer Corps; Capt. Charles Holmes, retired; Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Navy—Commander Louis Kempf, Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman.

A DANCING party took place Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 22, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. The guests were received by Mrs. Wells, wife of Commodore C. N. Wells, U. S. N., commandant of the Yard, and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Capt. Wallace, commander of the *Vandalia*. The large armory was gaily dressed with flags, and the band from the flagship *Tennessee* furnished the music. There was a large attendance, and the affair seemed to be greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Krause, wife of Lieut. Wm. Krause, 3d U. S. Inf., is visiting in Helena, Montana, the guest of Mrs. John T. Murphy.

PATMASTER E. T. Comegys, U. S. A., returned to Helena, Montana, Aug. 16, from a trip to Missoula.

LIEUT. Danenhower, U. S. N., and Miss Danenhower were guests Aug. 17 of Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., at West Chester, Pa.

CAPT. B. H. Hill, U. S. A. (retired), was again in New York this week, stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

RECENT DEATHS.

FRANCIS MILLS GOVE, U. S. NAVY.

By an oversight we omitted to record at the proper time the death of Francis Mills Gove, formerly a lieutenant of the Navy, which occurred at Waukeeha, Wis., June 13, 1882, of paralysis of the heart. Mr. Gove entered the Naval Academy, September 27, 1861, was graduated November 22, 1864; promoted ensign, December 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 26, 1879. On the 12th of May, 1875, he resigned to enter into civil pursuits. He was highly esteemed in his vicinity, and a local paper at the time of his death spoke of the sad event as follows: Just previous to the war he was accorded the honor of admission to the Annapolis Naval school. While at Newport, during the Rebellion, he was the chum and classmate of Lieut. De Long, the celebrated Arctic explorer, with whom he formed a lasting friendship at that time. During his service as naval officer, he visited Milwaukee in company with Lieut. Cogswell. Shortly after he was married to Miss Emma Beck, the only daughter of ex-Chief of Police Beck. His naval service covered a period of fourteen years. Some time after his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, he resigned from the service, and came to Milwaukee, where he established himself in the typewriter business. A genial gentleman, with pleasant social

qualities, he had scores of friends and acquaintances who are called on to mourn his sudden taking off. He leaves a wife and one little child, who were with him at the time of his death. He was buried with full military honors, the Loyal Legion, of which he was a member, doing all that was appropriate on the occasion.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM VAUX.

We are in receipt of the following notice of this deceased officer, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed:

Mr. Vaux was born at Lewis, Sussex county, England, July 7, 1807. He was educated in the same place, where he was married in 1835. He soon afterwards removed to this country, landing in the city of New York, January 1, 1836. For a number of years he taught a school at Cold Spring, Long Island, pursuing at the same time his studies for the Christian ministry, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. A little while before his ordination he removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he was made deacon by Bishop Jackson Kemper. Within a year after that date he was admitted to the priesthood by the same bishop at Vincennes, in the same diocese. Mr. Vaux exercised his ministry in various parishes in Indiana very acceptably and usefully till September, 1849, when he was appointed as Post Chaplain at Fort Harrison. He was faithful in his duties there till his resignation at the close of December, 1862. Through some fault or mistake, he did not receive the notice that his resignation was not accepted, and supposing that he was doing right he left his post. His name was subsequently "dropped from the list of chaplains for being absent without leave."

During the late rebellion Mr. Vaux was appointed, in 1864, as a hospital chaplain in the U. S. Army. He was mustered out in 1867, receiving at the same time a commission in the Regular Army as a post chaplain, accompanied by an order to report for duty at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. On his way thither, while in camp, at night, he was robbed of some valuable papers—some of which would enable us to state many interesting particulars respecting his useful and laborious life.

When Fort Sumner was broken up in 1869, Chaplain Vaux was ordered to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and, in 1870, he was transferred, at his own request, to Fort Harker. When that post was given up in 1872, he was removed to Fort Leavenworth. There he was truly earnest in his work, but his health gradually failed. Through the kind influence of the Commander of the Department, General John Pope, he obtained an order to the Pacific coast, and arrived at his station, at Benicia Barracks, in October, 1873. On the way he was detained by severe illness at Fort D. A. Russell, no one supposing that he would ever be able to proceed on his journey. His life was wonderfully prolonged, for which his dear family had reason, indeed, to be thankful, and the many persons who now remember him with gratitude and affection.

In October, 1875, Chaplain Vaux was obliged to ask for a sick leave to go to Santa Cruz. In June, 1880, his name was placed upon the retired list. His health never was really good after he left Fort Leavenworth, yet at times he was able to engage in military duties, much to the gratification and profit of his loving friends and neighbors. He was viewed by all as a pattern of faithfulness and earnestness in his sacred vocation.

Chaplain Vaux's remains were placed beneath the chancel of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Santa Cruz, Cal. Religious services at the funeral were conducted in that church on Monday afternoon, July 24th. Different clergymen engaged in the services. Post Chaplain John Woart made an address to the large congregation present. Bishop Kip committed the body to the earth, "looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ."

JOHN WOART, P. G. U. S. A.

COMMODORE WILTZ, British navy, died at Port Royal, Jamaica, August 4. All the flags in the city and harbor, and also the flag at headquarters were dropped at half-mast. He was buried on Aug. 5 with naval honors.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg announces the death, on August 21, of the celebrated Russian navigator, Admiral Frederick de Lutke. He was born September 29, 1797. He accompanied Capt. Golovin in his voyage around the world between 1817 and 1819; undertook several expeditions to the Polar Seas, the most important of which was that in the corvette *Shtandart*, which lasted from 1826 to 1829, and resulted in the discovery of three groups of islands in the Behring Sea which were called after the corvette. In 1830 he became the preceptor of the Grand Duke Constantine, and was appointed to an important position in the Navy five years later. He was promoted to be Vice-Admiral in 1840, and in 1855 he became an Admiral, and was made an aide-de-camp of the Emperor and member of the Council of State. He was one of the founders of the Russian Geographical Society, and in 1861 was made a corresponding member of the French Institute. Admiral de Lutke was the author of several scientific works and volumes descriptive of his voyages, some of which have been translated into other languages.

THE *Alta California*, of August 10, says: The funeral sermon over the remains of the late Rear-Admiral David Stockton McDougal was delivered at the family residence, No. 58 South Park, in this city, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Githens, of the Church of the Advent. On the conclusion of the sermon the body was escorted to the Government steamer *Monterey*, which was in waiting to transport the relatives and their charge to Mare Island, where the last sad rites were to be performed. The casket, draped with the American flag, was placed on the upper deck of the steamer, which left Clay street wharf shortly after eleven o'clock A. M., and reached the island about two P. M. Arriving there, they were met at the landing by detachments of marines and sailors and a large throng of naval and civilian friends of the deceased. The funeral procession was at once formed, in the following order, and proceeded direct to the Naval Cemetery, which is located near the southern end of the island: First, the hearse containing the remains, and accompanied by the following pall-bearers: Commodore Phelps, Naval Surgeon George W. Wood, Captain Kempf of the *Alert*, Paymaster Fulton, Paymaster Schenck, Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, H. B. Stanwood and Mr. Gordon. Following the hearse and pall-bearers was a detachment of marines; then mourners in carriages; a detachment of sailors from the United States vessels *Adams*, *Ranger*, and *Independence*, and citizens on foot from Mare Island and Vallejo. During the progress of the cortège from the landing to the cemetery, minute guns were fired, and as the body was lowered into its last resting place, three volleys were fired over the grave by the marines. The family and San Francisco friends of the deceased returned from their sad mission in the evening.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 98, H. Q. A., Aug. 17, 1882.

Publishes the promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the United States, made by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. No. 35, of March 31, 1882, and No. 75, of July 11, 1882.

Also publishes the several retirements under the act of June 30, 1882, and sections 1243, 1244, and 1251 Revised Statutes, also casualties, deaths, and dismissals.

(All these have appeared from time to time in full in the JOURNAL, under the appropriate headings.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., Aug. 19, 1882.

The following orders of the Secretary of War are published for the information of all concerned:

I. The "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1882, having prescribed that: 'tobacco shall hereafter be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost price only, under such regulations as to cash or credit sales and mode of payment as are prescribed for other articles held for sale under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes,'" paragraphs 2207, 2208, 2209, and 2210 of the Regulations, prescribing a system of furnishing tobacco, are annulled.

II. Tobacco will be furnished hereafter to enlisted men under paragraphs 2212 and 2220 of the Regulations, as amended by this order.

III. Paragraph 2212 of the Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

2212. An officer or a retired officer of the Army, on his certificate that there are for his personal or family use, or for an officer's mess of which he is caterer, may purchase from the Subsistence Department any articles denominated "subsistence stores," except forage for beef cattle, paying cash therefor, on delivery, at cost price, with ten per centum added. An enlisted man may, on a written permit designating the quantities and approved by the commanding officer of his company and post, make purchases for cash at the same rate, except that the rate for tobacco shall be the cost price only. The commanding officer will compare the officers' certificates and the enlisted men's permits with the commissary's abstracts of sales to officers and enlisted men (Forms Nos. 40 and 45), and if correct, will so certify on the abstracts.

IV. Paragraph 2220 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 25, of 1882), is further amended to read as follows:

2220. Subsistence stores (tobacco at cost price only) may be sold on credit to enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, on written permits (Form No. 70) signed by their respective company commanders and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station; but such permits shall not be given to any enlisted man in excess of the amount of unincumbered pay then due him, nor in any month in excess of the amount of his monthly pay. The permits will, as a rule, be made monthly, and for all of the enlisted men of a company who desire to purchase stores on credit. Post commanders will designate a special time for the enlisted men of each company to receive their stores, and establish such other rules as they may deem necessary to economize labor and secure accuracy in delivering the stores and making up the abstracts, statements, etc., accounting therefor.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Aug. 21, 1882.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

Commanding officers will, in every case where it is possible to do so, designate a commissioned medical officer to accompany scouting parties and expeditions against hostile Indians.

During the absence of a commissioned medical officer from a military post on detached service, as above, the necessary medical attendance shall be performed by an acting assistant surgeon, if one be present, or, if not, and the necessities of the post demand it, the commanding officer may, temporarily, employ a private physician to render the required services.

Department and district commanders will see that this order is strictly enforced. Should an exigency of the service prevent its rigid observance, a full report of the cause for a departure from its requirements will be made for the information and action of the War Department.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 10, 1882.

Publishes the letter from the Paymaster-General, U. S. A., dated Washington, June 24, 1882, relating to the settlement of soldiers' accounts.

G. O. 39, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 14, 1882.

Publishes a schedule of authorized road stations in the Department, and the prices to be paid for fuel, forage, and water, at the stations named, which will in no case be exceeded.

CIRCULAR 50, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Aug. 14, 1882.

Directs that company and troop commanders will, as soon as practicable, forward to the Acting Judge-Advocate at these Headquarters, a report of the number of desertions which have occurred in their commands during the year ending June 30 last. The report will show during what period of the man's enlistment the desertion occurred, and will be in the annexed form. (Omitted.)

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF THE EAST, June 1, 1882.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of May, 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard is assigned according to his brevet of major-general while in command of the Dept. of the Plate (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. James W. Scully, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 145, Aug. 21, D. E.)

Lient.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 144, Aug. 18, D. E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell is relieved as member of the G. C.-M., appointed at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 81, c. s., Dept. of Texas, and will return to Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. T.)

1st Lient. C. N. B. Macaulay, A.-st. Surg., recently appointed, now at Wallingford, Penn., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to temporary duty (S. O., Aug. 19, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. James M. Craighill will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 19, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. E. D. Schus, member G. C.-M. at Fort Thomas, A. T., Aug. 16 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

Capt. Bernard G. Semig, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Plate (S. O. 85, Aug. 18, D. P.)

1st Lient. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., member G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Bks., Wash. Ty., by par. 1, S. O. 67, c. s., Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 114, Aug. 11, D. C.)

1st Lient. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., will report to the C. O., Vancouver Bks., for temporary duty (S. O. 114, Aug. 11, D. C.)

Col. Robert Murray, Surg., is relieved from duty as Med. Director of the Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 7, Aug. 21, D. M. D.)

Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLooffre is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sill, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 111, c. s., Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 165, Aug. 19, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Walter Reed is detailed a member of the board of officers to meet at Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., Aug. 29, vice Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins, relieved (S. O. 147, Aug. 25, D. E.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, to take effect after re-enlistment, to Hosp. Steward William Edwards, now serving in that Department (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Frank D. Carkaddon, late private General Service, will proceed from Columbus Bks., Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O., Aug. 19, W. D.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 110, c. s., Dept. of Dakotas, as directs Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines to proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., is revoked. He is relieved from duty at Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

PATRICK DEPARTMENT.—Major George W. Baird will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and pay Cos. E and K, 17th Inf., lately transferred from Fort Pembina, D. T., on June 30, 1882, muster (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymaster, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report for duty to the C. O., Dist. of New Mexico, by Sept. 1, 1882 (S. O. 163, Aug. 16, D. M.)

Lient.-Col. J. B. M. Potter will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 147, Aug. 25, D. E.)

Major J. A. Brodhead, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 164, Aug. 18, D. M.)

Corps of ENGINEERS.—A board of officers to consist of Major Henry M. Robert, Francis U. Farquhar, and David P. Heap, will assemble at Saginaw, Mich., as soon as the other duties of the members will permit, to consider and report upon the project for the improvement of the Saginaw River, Mich. (S. O. 82, Aug. 18, Corps of Engrs.)

A board of officers to consist of Lient.-Col. David C. Houston, and Majors Jared A. Smith and Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, will assemble at Oskosh, Wis., on the call of the senior member, to consider and report upon certain matter, provided for in the river and harbor act of Aug. 2, 1882, concerning the channel of the Lower Fox River between Lake Winnebago and the upper government dam at Appleton (S. O. 81, Aug. 16, Corps of Engrs.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles S. Stewart, Lient.-Col. George H. Mendell, William F. Craighill, and Cyrus B. Comstock, and Capt. Charles F. Powell, will assemble at Astoria, Oreg., on Sept. 12, "to examine in detail the mouth of the Columbia River, Oreg., and report such plan with estimates for its permanent improvement as they approve," as provided for in the river and harbor act of Congress of Aug. 2. The board will make its report in time to be received at Washington, D. C., on or before Nov. 20 next (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, Corps of Engrs.)

A board of officers to consist of Lient.-Col. David C. Houston, and Majors Jared A. Smith and Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, will assemble at Chicago, Ill., as soon as the other duties of the members will permit, to examine the Calumet River, Ill., "and report upon the practicability and the best method of perfecting and maintaining a channel for through navigation" to the Fork of said river at Lake Calumet, "adapted to the passage of the largest vessels navigating the Northern and Northwestern Lakes," and to limit and locate the "lines of channel to be improved by the United States, and of docks that may be constructed by private individuals, corporations, or other parties," and clearly define the same. The board will further report "the estimated cost of the proposed improvement, also what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent encroachments being made or maintained within the limits of the channel designated." The board will make its report in time to be received on or before Nov. 20 next (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, Corps of Engrs.)

Major James W. Cuyler is granted leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect as soon as his duties will permit his absence (S. O. 85, Aug. 22, Corps of Engrs.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Class Pvt. Bemer S. Pague, on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Mount Washington, N. H., for duty. 1st Class Pvt. Edwin G. Knowles, on duty at Mount Washington, N. H., will proceed to Narragansett Pier, R. I., for duty (S. O. 14, Aug. 16, W. D.)

Sergt. Egbert van Dyk, now on duty at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and assume temporary charge of the signal station at that place (S. O., Aug. 19, W. D.)

The journey performed by 2d Lient. Frank Greene, from Dayton to Vancouver, W. T., on Aug. 7 and 8, was on public business, and he is entitled to mileage for the journey thus performed. Lient. Greene will proceed to Astoria, Ore., Forts Canby, W. T., and Stevens, Ore., on public business (S. O. 113, Aug. 9, D. C.)

Dayton, Wash. Ty., is designated as the station of 2d Lient. Frank Greene from April 5, 1882, until further orders (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

The following changes will be made in the stations and duties of enlisted men of the Signal Corps: 1st Class Pvt. Willie S. Delano, from Fort Myer, Va., to Yuma, Ariz. Ty., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Oscar D. Stewart, who will proceed to Visalia, Cal., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Walter L. Seward, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. 1st Class Pvt. Harry B. Boyer, from Nashville, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. 1st Class Pvt. Fred L. Johnson, from Fort Myer, Va., to Chincoteague, Va., relieving Pvt. Ver Planck Temple, who will proceed to Leavenworth, Kan. 1st Class Pvt. Charles B. Dilley, from Fort Myer, Va., to St. Vincent, Minn., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. George Kingsbury, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill. 1st Class Pvt. Patrick Connor, from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C. 1st Class Pvt. Austin L. McRae, from Fort Myer, Va., to Boston, Mass. 1st Class Pvt. Alvinia M. Wagg, from duty at Boston, Mass., to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 19, 1882:

Troops D and E, 3d Cav., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Troops H and K, 3d Cav., to Fort Verde, Ariz.

Troop F, 3d Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Troops G and L, 10th Cav., to Fort Stockton, Tex. Co. A, 12th Inf., to Fort Yuma, Cal. Co. E, 12th Inf., to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Troop F, 5th Cav., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Capt. Moses Harris, president, and 2d Lient. Daniel L. Tate, member, G. C.-M. at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11 (S. O. 137, Aug. 9, M. D. P.)

An officer of Troop M, to be designated by the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for the purpose of identifying deserters from his troop, supposed to have enlisted in the Navy, and bring them to this station (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, M. D. P.)

2d Lient. Samuel C. Robertson, now in Washington, D. C., will repair to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., after which he will join his troop (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter designated for assignment as follows: To Kelton, Utah T., thirteen to Troop M; to Reno, Nev., eight to Troop G; to Redding, Cal., fifteen to Troop K; to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., fourteen to Troop B (S. O., Aug. 21, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. S. M. Swigert, J. L. Fowler, 1st Lient. Henry C. La Point, 2d Lient. A. M. Fuller, members, and 2d Lient. C. B. Hoppin, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 24 (S. O. 130, Aug. 14, D. D.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, on Aug. 13, under charge of 2d Lient. Alvarado M. Fuller, all the recruits now at that post for the 3d and 18th Inf. Lient. Fuller, after turning over the recruits for the 3d Inf. at Benton, M. T., will join his troop at Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. P. D. Vroom, president; Capts. Geo. A. Drew, E. Crawford, 1st Lient. J. M. Porter, 2d Lents. D. H. Boughton, P. W. West, B. Davis, members, and 1st Lient. Chas. Morton, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Thomas, A. T., Aug. 16 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

Capt. A. D. King, 1st Lient. F. H. Hardie, and 2d Lient. F. O. Johnson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T., Aug. 22 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

Capt. J. C. Thompson and 2d Lient. A. C. Ducat, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 21 (S. O. 127, Aug. 15, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lient. F. H. French, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 160, Aug. 14, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lient. E. Z. Steever, Jr., twenty days (S. O. 126, Aug. 14, D. A.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

2d Lient. J. B. Erwin is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 139, D. M. (S. O. 139, Aug. 13, D. M.)

Capt. Wirt Davis, president; 1st Lient. F. Wheeler, 2d Lient. A. T. Dean, members, and 1st Lient. S. A. Mason, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Aug. 28 (S. O. 165, Aug. 19, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lient. James B. Erwin, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lient. George W. Van Dusen, Fort Stanton, N. M., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 162, Aug. 16, D. M.)

Six months on Surg. certificate, to go beyond sea, Capt. Frank L. Shoemaker (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major E. B. Beaumont, twenty-three days, to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lient. Frank Michler is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 84, Aug. 16, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Lient.-Col. G. W. Schofield, president; Capts. Adam Kramer, L. A. Abbott, 1st Lents. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M., Wm. Baird, and 2d Lient. F. G. Hodgeson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T., Aug. 22 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

Capt. D. Madden, president; 1st Lient. T. A. Toney, member, and 2d Lient. G. H. Sands, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 21 (S. O. 127, Aug. 15, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Col. Samuel D. Sturgis is relieved as governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., and will return to and resume command of his regiment (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

2d Lient. J. A. Johnston is detailed J. A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 139, D. M. (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Major Thomas B. Dewees, president; Capts. George A. Purinton, Louis H. Rucker, John S. Loud, 1st Lents. E. D. Dinnick, T. C. Davenport, John F. Guiffoyle, 2d Lient. John F. McBlain, members, and 2d Lient. George R. Burnett, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Camp of the 9th Cav., near Cline's Ranch, Colo., Aug. 21 (S. O. 162, Aug. 16, D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. James M. Ingalls will be relieved from duty without delay, and proceed to comply with par. 1, S. O. 176, H. Q. A. (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, M. D. P.)

Capt. John W. Dillenback will join his battery at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, M. D. P.)

Capt. John W. Dillenback is appointed member G. C.-M. convened at Alcatraz Island, Cal., by

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

2d Lieut. James M. Jones will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, 1882, for assignment to duty in the department of mathematics at the U. S. M. A. (S. O. Aug. 22, W. D.)

Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, having been appointed by the President to be commandant of the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. M. A., will repair to West Point, N. Y., preparatory to entering upon duty at the academy (S. O. Aug. 22, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

2d Lieut. S. E. Allen will proceed at once to Governor's Island, N. Y., to take part in the preliminary rifle practice for places in the Department team of twelve (S. O. 144, Aug. 18, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., will forward Private Thomas McPhillips, Bat. I, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 148, Aug. 22, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 146, Aug. 22, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

2d Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Fort Lowell, Ariz. T. (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, M. D. P.)

Capt. D. F. Callinan and 2d Lieut. B. S. Wever, members, G. C. M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 21 (S. O. 127, Aug. 15, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on Oct. 1, provided his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, with permission to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 125, Aug. 12, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. William H. Brown, further extended fifteen days (S. O. Aug. 19, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 185, M. D. P., as directs 2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock to proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., in charge of a detachment of recruits, is revoked. Lieut. Hancock is authorized to delay in San Francisco, before proceeding to join his station, until Aug. 15 (S. O. 136, Aug. 7, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, now in N. Y. City, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O. Aug. 23, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. E, at Fort Ellis, M. T., and will proceed to join his company, K, at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 131, Aug. 16, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, and detachment Co. G, now at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., will proceed to join their station, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 85, Aug. 18, D. P.)

The Omaha *Herald* says: Patrick McKay, a private from Co. G, 4th Inf., Fort Omaha, who had been given leave of absence to visit his home in Eastern Iowa, was arrested upon the streets of Council Bluffs Saturday evening in a crazy condition. McKay is not a drinking man, and his sudden insanity is inexplicable.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

On the arrival at Fort Custer, M. T., of Capt. T. H. Logan, 1st Lieut. C. B. Thompson will be relieved from temporary duty with Co. H, and will return to his station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

2d Lieut. S. W. Miller is relieved from temporary duty at Camp Poplar River, M. T., and will proceed to his station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on July 29 and 31, Aug. 5, 10, and 11, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 114, Aug. 11, D. C.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Thibaut, being no longer required at Fort Leavenworth on the business for which he was delayed by telegraphic instructions from the A. G. O., will proceed to comply with the orders he had previously received from the H. Q. A. (S. O. 164, Aug. 18, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson will take charge of telegraph construction party working west from Camp Poplar River, on the line to Fort Maginnis, and complete the work according to previous instructions, relieving 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, who will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., and comply with the requirements of par. 6, S. O. 183, H. Q. A. (S. O. 130, Aug. 14, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. F. A. Whitney, San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 127, Aug. 15, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—3d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, twenty days (S. O. 86, Aug. 18, M. D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard L. Dodge.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. John J. Dougherty, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 87, Aug. 21, M. D. M.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Upon the arrival of Co. A, 1st Inf., at Fort Mojave, Co. A, 12th Inf., will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed by return steamer to Fort Yuma, and there await further orders (S. O. 123, Aug. 8, D. A.)

Co. E is relieved from duty at Camp Price and will proceed to Fort Bowie and there await further orders (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

1st Lieut. James Halloran, member, G. C. M. at Fort Thomas, A. T., Aug. 16 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

2d Lieut. D. F. Anglim, member, and 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, J.-A. of G. C. M. at Fort Apache, A. T., Aug. 22 (S. O. 124, Aug. 9, D. A.)

Capt. M. H. Stacey is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. P. G. Wood is relieved from duty at Fort Mojave and attached for duty to Co. A (S. O. 125, Aug. 12, D. A.)

Capt. W. E. Dove, member, G. C. M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 21 (S. O. 127, Aug. 15, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 11, directing C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., to send 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adj't., to Santa Fe, to assign and conduct recruits for the 13th Inf., are confirmed. The recruits will be conducted, Aug. 15, from Fort Marcy, as follows: Those for Cos. F, G, and I, 13th Inf., numbering seventeen, he will conduct to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 104, Aug. 15, D. N. M.)

Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop, and 2d Lieut. J. B. Goe, members, G. O. M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Aug. 28 (S. O. 165, Aug. 19, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 162, Aug. 16, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

2d Lieut. A. B. Paxton, Fort Marcy, N. M., will receipt to 2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, for such signal service property (now at Santa Fe) which may be properly involved and turned over to him (S. O. 101, Aug. 11, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. W. T. May, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 162, Aug. 16, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. E. S. Ewing is detailed an additional member G. C. M. appointed at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 73, D. T. (S. O. 85, Aug. 12, D. T.)

Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, having conducted a detachment of forty-four recruits for the 13th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., from Columbus Bks, Ohio, will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 104, Aug. 15, D. N. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Capt. Thos. G. Troxel, president; Capt. F. D. Garrett, 1st Lieuts. Thos. Sharp and W. A. Mann, members, G. C. M. at Fort Custer, Mont. T., Aug. 24 (S. O. 130, Aug. 14, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Rufer.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 163, Aug. 17, D. M.)

Six months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1882, 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Floyd (S. O. Aug. 22, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

2d Lieut. W. P. Evans is detailed an additional member G. C. M. appointed at San Antonio, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 72, D. T. (S. O. 85, Aug. 12, D. T.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

2d Lieut. James S. Rogers is detailed, in addition to his other duties, Recruiting Officer at the rendezvous at Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 160, Aug. 14, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Willis Wittich is relieved from further operation of Orders 69, Fort Townsend, Wash. T., and will rejoin his post station (S. O. 102, Aug. 4, D. C.)

Capt. Evan Miles and James A. Haughey will report to the C. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., for temporary duty as members G. C. M. (S. O. 110, Aug. 5, D. C.)

Capt. William H. Boyle is appointed Inspector of Musketry for the Department of Rifle Contest, to take place at Vancouver Bks on Aug. 18, 19, and 21 (S. O. 112, Aug. 8, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Daniel Cormann, member, G. C. M. convened at Vancouver Bks, W. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 67, D. C. (S. O. 114, Aug. 11, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect not later than Sept. 10, 1882, to apply for extension of two months, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Union, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 77, D. M. (S. O. 160, Aug. 14, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Lee Febiger is relieved as member and detailed as Judge-Advocate, and 2d Lieuts. J. Rozier Clagett and J. H. Pardee are detailed as members G. C. M. convened at Fort Union, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 77, D. M. (S. O. 160, Aug. 4, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett is detailed as J.-A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Sill, Ind. T., by par. 3, S. O. 111, D. M. (S. O. 165, Aug. 19, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John I. Kane, R. Q. M., Fort Supply, I. T., sixteen days (S. O. 162, Aug. 16, D. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1882.

APPOINTMENT.

Major George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, August 8, 1882, vice Warren, deceased.

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieutenant Edward S. Chapin, from the 4th Artillery to the 15th Infantry, August 12, 1882.

1st Lieutenant Leverett H. Walker, from the 15th Infantry to the 4th Artillery, August 12, 1882.

General Courts-Martial.—At Camp of the 9th Cav., near Cline's Ranch, Colo., Aug. 21. Detail: Nine officers of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 24. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Cav., and four of the 17th Inf.

At Fort Thomas, A. T., Aug. 16. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Cav.; one of the 12th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Apache, A. T., Aug. 22. Detail: Six officers of the 6th Cav.; three of the 3d Cav., and two of the 12th Inf.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art., and two of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Cummings, N. M., Aug. 28. Detail: Four officers of the 4th Cav., and three of the 18th Inf.

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 21. Detail: Three officers of the 6th Cav.; two of the 3d Cav.; two of the 1st Inf., and one of the 12th Inf.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 109, Aug. 4, D. C.)

Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Fort Spokane, W. T., and Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 111, Aug. 7, D. C.)

Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf., at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 112, Aug. 8, D. C.)

Capt. Rodney M. Taylor, 20th Inf. (Fort Reno, I. T.), is appointed a Special Inspector and will proceed to the Canion North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and inspect at that point certain unserviceable public property (S. O. 160, Aug. 14, D. M.)

Capt. Franck E. Taylor, 1st Art., at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 113, Aug. 9, D. C.)

Boards of Survey.—1st Lieut. Colon. Augur, 2d Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Keil and 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., at the San Antonio Depot, Aug. 16 (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. T.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Sept. 4, 1882. Detail: Capt. R. I. Eridge, Capt. G. A. Goodale, and 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf. (S. O. 161, Aug. 15, D. M.)

Major M. A. Cochran, 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, and 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M. 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., Aug. 10 (S. O. 123, Aug. 8, D. A.)

At Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 18. Detail: Major R. H. Alexander, Surg.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 105, Aug. 17, D. N. M.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers will convene at the Army Clothing Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, to examine the blouses manufactured at that depot, the quality of the material used, weight, texture, warmth, etc., and also, whether the blouses manufactured at the depot in San Francisco is of a quality and make equal to that previously issued to troops in the Div. of Pacific, or to the one manufactured in the East. Detail: Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Major G. M. Sternberg, Surg.; Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Inspector, and 1st Lieut. W. Mott, R. Q. M. 8th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 140, Aug. 11, D. M. P.)

Capt. J. G. Ramsey, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Scanlon, 2d Art., and Asst. Surgeon W. Reed at Camp Washington, Ga., 1882, to examine the qualifications of James P. Caldwell, late corporal Bat. G, 1st Art., for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 146, Aug. 22, D. E.)

Soldiers' Home.—Brig.-Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. A., retired, is appointed governor of the Soldiers' Home, and will report for duty, relieving Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cav.

Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., retired, is appointed secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, relieving the deputy governor of the duties of those offices (S. O. Aug. 23, W. D.)

Bread Ration.—The bread ration at Fort Totten, D. T., is reduced from 22 ounces to 18 ounces, vegetables for use of the companies being now available (S. O. 129, Aug. 11, D. D.)

The bread ration for convicts at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be reduced from 22 ounces to 18 ounces, to take effect as soon as the supply of vegetables from the convicts' garden is adequate (S. O. 131, Aug. 16, D. D.)

The increase to twenty ounces of the bread ration at Fort Porter, N. Y., authorized by S. O. 25, D. E., is discontinued (S. O. 145, Aug. 21, D. E.)

Recruiting Rendezvous.—A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Reno, I. T., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. 2d Lieut. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., is detailed as the recruiting officer, and will perform the duties in addition to his other ones. The commanding officer of Fort Reno will attach the recruits to some company at his post for rations and quarters until they are sent to their proper companies (S. O. 160, Aug. 14, D. M.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private William C. Phillips, Bat. I, 1st Art., is remitted, and the prisoner will be released from arrest (G. C. M. O. 33, Aug. 8, D. C.)

In the cases of William E. Davis, formerly a private of Troop K, 6th Cav.; Private Garvin S. Haste, Bat. H, 2d Art.; Holmes L. Coon, formerly a private of Co. F, 21st Inf., and Harry Small, formerly a private of Co. A, 12th Inf., the portion of the sentences remaining unexecuted on Aug. 27 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C. M. O. 81, Aug. 11, D. M. P.)

In the case of Private Harrison Bennett, Co. C, 24th Inf., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted (S. O. 164, Aug. 18, D. M.)

The London Times and the Seventh Cavalry.—A correspondent of the London *Times* at Little Missouri, in a letter published in the *Times* of August, thus refers to our Army posts in that region: "For the protection of the railway construction parties from covetous or hostile Indians and for the general maintenance of order in this very new country are stationed at convenient points companies of infantry and cavalry. In 1880 the forward military cantonment on this line was on the Little Missouri. Last year it was at Glendive; this year it will be moved 100 miles west. The Little Missouri encampment, where a company still remains, lies snugly sheltered by towering high lands. On the plateaus above, among deep, good black soil, camp gardens were fixed, and for two years have furnished ample supplies of magnificient vegetables. Three years ago there were not half-a-dozen white settlers in or about the town of Glendive; last October there were about 1,000. The infant town has been fostered by the intelligent care of General Merrill. Before last year, tedious stages and the Yellowstone River in spring and

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George H. Weddigh. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Passed out from Cape Henry, Aug. 18, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., where she arrived Aug. 22.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. From Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 22, Rear-Admiral Cooper writes: "I have the honor to inform the Department that I shall proceed to sea early to-morrow morning with the *Tennessee*, *Yankee*, *Enterprise*, and *Albion* for the purpose of exercising in fleet tactics. After remaining four days at sea I shall proceed with the squadron to Portland, Maine. The *Kearsarge* having arrived from Norfolk to-day and being in need of coal, will remain at this port with orders to rejoin the squadron at Portland. The address of the squadron will be Portland, Maine, until Sept. 3."

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Portsmouth, N. H. Two months work required on her.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 12.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. En route to Portsmouth, N. H.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. En route to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Villefranche Aug. 1.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Left Alexandria, July 20, for Tripoli, Tunis, Cagliari, and Villefranche.

QUINNERAUGA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt, where she will remain for the present.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. En route to Honolulu.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. En route to Valparaiso.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed from Boston for the Pacific Station Aug. 5.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., for Panama, July 27.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PESCAROLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. a. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Rear-Admiral Balch reports from Panama, Aug. 1, that he would leave that day for the South. The *Iroquois* was expected from San Francisco about Aug. 25. The *Alaska* left Callao, July 29, for Honolulu. State of affairs in Peru somewhat unsettled.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clegg.

ASHUEROT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Yokohama, July 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Was at Nagasaki, June 20.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gladden. Is still at Kobe, ready for service. She will remain there for the present.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. Jos. E. Eckert. At Yokohama, Japan, July 24.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama June 28.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Boston. Was ready for service on Monday last. Her crew is insufficient to take her to Newport, and the commandant at Portsmouth, N. H., was telegraphed to send the tug *Leyden* to Boston to tow the *Jamestown* to Newport, where she will be given a complement of boys and her crew be made up. The *Jamestown* was to sail from Boston, Mass., to Newport, R. I., either Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, Aug. 23 and 24, in tow of the tug *Leyden*, sent from Portsmouth, N. H., for that purpose.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Anchored off West 23d street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Gibraltar, from Genoa, on her way home, Aug. 17.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. En route to Gibraltar.

On Special Service.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller, Master Wm. E. Sewell. Has been ordered out of commission at Norfolk, Va.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Passed in at Cape Henry, Aug. 19. She is to reach Annapolis about Aug. 28.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Passed in at Cape Henry, Aug. 21. She will reach Annapolis about Aug. 28.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. D. Greene. At the Navy-yard, Washington.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph E. Craig. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Sailed from Boston, Aug. 23, for Annapolis.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Chicago, Ill.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At Norfolk. Has been ordered to proceed from Norfolk to New York and anchor off 23d street, East River.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Francisco. The racing crew of this steamer have challenged any six men in Vallejo to row a boat race of three miles, straight away, or with a turn, for \$100 to \$300. The parties challenged can row the gig, belonging to the U. S. S. *Aert*, if they see fit.

STANDISH, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, from Annapolis, Md., July 23.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 4.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at New London Aug. 24.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal, S. C. Has been ordered to make a cruise of a week, visit such ports in the vicinity of Port Royal as Capt. Jouett may think proper, and return to her station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

NANTUCKET*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. Sailed from Annapolis, Aug. 2, for Norfolk, where she is to be docked.

PASSEAU*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship. At Washington. Ordered to be prepared for sea with two months' supplies. Her present officers and crew are to be transferred to the *Wyandotte*, which is to take the place of the *Passeau* as the receiving ship at Washington. The *Passeau* will have a new set of officers and a new crew, and will proceed from Washington to Norfolk, where she is to be docked.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Anna-polis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

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VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. 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AUGUST 23.—Lieutenant Boynton Leach, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Yantic.

Master Charles J. Badger, from the Yantic, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Alphonso H. Cobb, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineers Wm. F. Durand, Wm. H. Alderdice, Leo D. Miner and Harry Hall, to be Assistant Engineers from June 10, 1882.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 23 1882:

William Harrison Wall, sergeant M. C., August 6, Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy; Commodores Earl English, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Wm. H. Shock, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, arrived at the yard Monday morning about 11 o'clock on a tour of inspection. They were received at the wharf by Commodore Upshur, Commandant; Capt. Kimberly, captain of the yard; and the balance of the officers on duty at the yard, Hospital, Barracks, New York city and Brooklyn, in the uniform designated by the blue book to be worn on such occasions, frock coats, spauldrons, cocked hat, sword with knot, and blue cloth pantaloons; also a detachment of marines under the command of 1st Lieut. F. D. Webster, in blue frock coats, white pants, and the new summer helmets. As the Secretary and party landed the saluting battery from Cob Dock bleached forth the Secretary's salute of 19 guns, marines presented arms, officers raised their hats, and the drummers (3) tried their best to see which one could knock the head out of his drum. From the dock they went to the commandant's office, and after a short stay, took a brief tour around the yard, which finished up the work for the day. But bright and early Tuesday morning the *Tallapoosa* came up to the yard with the Secretary and party on board, and the "boys" knew that meant the yard was to be put through a No. 1 inspection. About 10 o'clock the work was resumed where it had been left off the day before. Every ship, building, hole, etc., was examined as it never had been before by any Secretary of the Navy, and the examination was kept up until nearly 5 o'clock, when the Secretary and party embarked on the *Tallapoosa*, and amidst a blowing of whistles and waving of handkerchiefs she started for New London. What will be done for this yard is a question that will not be decided until his return to Washington.

A writer by the name of Day, in the constructor's department, and one of the oldest employees of the yard, was found in a senseless condition at the foot of the stairs in the construction building one day last week, and died shortly afterwards.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, of the Washington yard, has been at this yard for several days past on official business. He returned to Washington on Monday.

A board to take inventory of all material, etc., on hand in the Steam Engineering Dept. has been ordered. Chief Eng. Magee is senior member, and P. A. Engs. Kelly and Towne members.

Cot. John L. Broome, of the barracks, has been granted one month's leave of absence.

A court-martial to try a marine belonging to the barracks met on Wednesday, with Capt. D. L. Braine as president.

The *Intrepid* was put out of commission on Monday, and the *Alarm*, for a long time at this yard, was also laid up about the same day at the Norfolk yard. Thus the Navy goes, and these crafts that were expected to completely demolish certainly every ship that came along, are now to be put among others in "laid up," only to be used in cases of necessity. They were found to be rather expensive "toys" for "Uncle Sam" to keep as "playthings" so the Secretary decided the best thing to be done was to put them out of commission.

Master Alfred Reynolds has been detached from duty in the ordnance department, and ordered to the *Enterprise*.

The Marine Battalion, which was drawn up in line to receive the Secretary at the landing, was the recipient of many compliments from the Secretary and his party, as well as from the officers attached to the yard and visitors present.

The battalion paraded three companies, in full dress with white helmets and white pants, with the field music and colors, and were officered by Lieut. F. D. Webster, Lieut. E. R. Robinson, and Lieut. S. J. Logan, the whole being under the command of Lieut. Webster.

It is seldom that the Secretary of the Navy sees so fine a body of marines, both ranks being filled with tall soldierly looking men. The manual and marching were exceptionally good, and reflected great credit on their officers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS.

AUGUST 24, 1882.

A letter received from the U. S. S. *Dale*, Commander Purcell F. Harrington commanding, announces the arrival of that vessel at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 21, after a cruise of 12 days from Oak Bluff, Mass. All on board are reported well. The *Dale* will stop at Hampton Roads a few days to be painted and repaired before returning to the Naval Academy.

The *Constellation* with naval cadets, Commander H. B. Robeson commanding, is in the bay. Chaplain Waller, who went on the cruise, returned to the Academy to-day by the steamer *Philo*; also five cadets who are on sick leave. All the cadets of the Academy will be granted a six month's leave when the cruise is completed.

Passed Asst. Engineer A. V. Zane, recently returned from the Arctic expedition, and who has been visiting Annapolis for a few days, has left the city. Engineer Zane has been ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The midshipman's quarters at the Naval Academy have been put in thorough order for the reception of the cadets, under the direction of Sergeant-at-Arms Henry P. Graham. There are 200 cadets attached to the Naval Academy, of whom 185 are cadet midshipmen and 14 are cadet engineers. The largest class of cadet midshipmen has 40 members (the third), and the smallest 25 (the fourth). The first and second classes of cadet engineers have each 15 members, and the third class 24 members.

It is understood that arrangements will be made to have all the officers attached to the Naval Academy quartered within the enclosure. At present not a few have to seek quarters outside, much to their inconvenience.

Thomas Cook, aged about 30 years, son of Wm. Cook, of this city, and a seaman on the U. S. ship *Saratoga*, died at port Genoa, Italy, in July, of rapid consumption.

Commander Charles D. Sigabee, U. S. N., who is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 1, is well known in our city where he was married to the daughter of the late Prof. Lockwood, U. S. N.

The Governor's Guards of this city, the only military organization here, has accepted an invitation to participate in the Oriole festivities in Baltimore next month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RECEPTION ON THE TENNESSEE.

AUGUST 23, 1882.

WHILE the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron were anchored off Portsmouth, N. H., Rear Admiral Cooper and his officers were delightfully entertained by the residents of the place and the officers attached to the Navy-yard. In return for their kind hospitality Admiral Cooper and the officers of the flagship *Tennessee* gave a charming reception on board, from 3 until 7, on Thursday, Aug. 17. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and a delicious collation served. The guests, about 500 in number, were received in the Admiral's cabin, which is "a perfect bower of beauty," by Mrs. George H. Cooper, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Pagie Dennis, and Mrs. C. M. Cooper. Among those present were ex-Congressman Frank Jones, Chief Justice and Miss Waite, Mr. C. Watrous, of the yacht *Ruth*; Commodore Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Benham, Misses McGregor, Major Butler, Mrs. Wyndham Mayo, and Mr. Beverly Decatur. Dancing was enjoyed by all present until the band played "Home, Sweet Home," when the guests departed, pronouncing it a delightful affair and wishing Admiral Cooper and his gallant officers could remain at Portsmouth "forever," instead of sailing for Portland, Me.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

PANAMA, Aug. 12, 1882.

Capt. Fyffe, U. S. N., relieved Capt. McCann, U. S. N., of the command of the *Pensacola* at this port on Aug. 1. A number of changes have recently been made in the officers of the flagship. I enclose a corrected list up to date.

List of officers on board U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, 2d rate.

Complement 408, on board 361:

Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Naval Force, Pacific Station.

Captain Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N., Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-Commander M. B. Buford, U. S. N., Senior Aid to Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant J. S. Abbott, U. S. N., Secretary to Commander-in-Chief. Cadet Midshipman F. H. Hunnicut, Aid.

Captain Joseph Fyffe, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Commander O. F. Heyerman, Executive.

Lieutenants F. Hanford, Navigator; F. H. Delano, F. S. Bassett, and W. H. Driggs.

Masters R. H. Galt, E. B. Underwood, Alex. Sharp, and J. A. Shearman.

Ensigns, F. R. Heath; Cadet Midshipmen, F. E. Sutton, J. D. Crenshaw, E. M. Harmon, and B. H. Craig.

Chief Engineer, George F. Kutz. (Fleet).

Pay Inspector, Rufus Parks. (Fleet).

Surgeon, W. A. Scofield. (Fleet); P. A. Surgeon, G. P. Luneden.

Captain Marines, N. L. Nokes. (Fleet).

P. A. Engineers, G. W. Stivers and L. R. Harvey.

Chaplain, John K. Lewis.

2d Lieutenant of Marines, J. A. Turner.

Cadet Engineers, A. O. Young and W. S. Smith.

Pay Clerk, W. McMurray and J. C. Petty.

Boatswain, J. Hardung; Gunner, T. P. Venable; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse; Sailmaker, A. A. Warren.

The *Pensacola* leaves to-day for a cruise along the west coast of South America.

The *Alaska* left Callao for a cruise to Honolulu and San Francisco on the 29th ult. The *Lackawanna* remains at Callao, and the *Essex* on the coast of Chili. The *Iroquois* is expected at Panama about Aug. 25, where she will receive a new crew from the United States, after which she will proceed to Callao. The health of the squadron continues good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, August 23, 1882.

The tug *Cohasset* went on her trial trip on Thursday P. M. last, Capt. Ralph P. Chandler, captain of the yard, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, and party, on board. She steamed a distance of about eighteen miles down the harbor; the engine worked admirably, her speed being about nine knots with pressure of 70 lbs. steam. While out they experienced a severe shower, and on her way back took in tow a schooner up to the city. The *Cohasset* has made the run from this yard to Portsmouth, N. H., distance of sixty-eight miles, in six and one-half hours. A singular fact, showing the effect of the difference of motion between large and small vessels, was demonstrated on the occasion, some time ago, of the transfer of the crew of the *Franklin* to the *Enterprise*. The men, number 140, were taken on board of the *Cohasset* to be transported to the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and on the passage all but three of them were sea-sick, and all of them seamen.

The *Mayflower*, Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. Craig, commanding, sailed from here last evening at 5.30 P. M. During her stay at this yard the cadet engineers on board have almost daily been taking class lessons in practical machine work, and might have been seen in overalls and jumpers applying themselves industriously as so many regular yard mechanics.

The tug *Leyden*, Commander Thomas H. Eastman, arrived here this P. M. at 4 o'clock, having left Portsmouth Navy-yard at 9.30 this A. M. She is now taking on water, and will start to-morrow at 1 P. M. with the *Jamestown* in tow for Newport. The other officers on board the tug are Passed Asst. Engineer W. H. Nauman and mate J. L. Vennard. Her crew consists of 22 men, made up from the employees of the equipment and steam engineering departments at the Portsmouth yard.

During the recent trip of the *Jamestown* around Cape Horn, the monotony of the passage was greatly relieved by the production of a weekly amateur journal, entitled "9.51, or the Jamestown Horizon." It comprised original articles by the officers on professional, poetical and humorous topics. The result so far exceeded the original anticipations of the editor that it was decided to have it published, and it will soon appear in book form of about 250 octavo pages, handsome paper, and illuminated cover.

Mr. A. M. Massie, curator of the naval library and institute, is collecting the photographs of the twenty-two commanders who have been attached to this yard, to be placed in the Lyceum. The several likenesses will be grouped in the order of their service at the yard around a fine photograph of the commandant's house, which will form a centre

piece. The whole when framed will be quite large, and the several pictures are all first class work. It will make a valuable and exceedingly appropriate acquisition to the room.

An employee at the Naval Hospital fell this A. M. from the loft in the barn to the floor, receiving a severe fracture of the skull, which will probably prove fatal. His name is Shehan.

The mechanics were not paid the 22d inst., the regular pay day, there being some delay in the draft for money. The delay will be of short duration.

REPORT FROM LIEUT. HARBER.

Lieut. Harber reports as follows:

VIBERA, NEAR VITEREM, SIBERIA, June 11, 1882.

On Thursday, April 13, I signed the contract pertaining to the steamer *General Shtnikoff*, a copy of which was translated and sent to you the same day. Immediately after I started north, accompanied by Mr. Thorman, interpreter, and F. E. Manson, seaman. As anticipated would be the case, we had great difficulty in getting horses without being exorbitantly cheated, and had it not been for the Governor General's strong order which I carried and the interpreter I would have been greatly delayed. The snow had gone from the ground and the rivers were breaking up, so the roads were near impassable.

However, we reached Viterem on April 28, after experiencing every variety of conveyance and all kinds of weather. 350 versts were made in post wagons, over 900 versts in sleds, nearly the whole of the latter being through mud and water, except when crossing mountains of considerable elevation, where we got snow, and nearly 250 versts were made on horseback.

Once only did we experience any danger, and that occurred just as we had crossed a river by swimming our horses, while our baggage was taken in a small-boat. When the opposite bank was reached a wonderful noise from up the river caused the natives to hasten up the river bank with horses and parcels, and at once the water rose some six feet (perpendicular height) in three minutes, and the river itself was filled with immense masses of ice, in which no boat could live. We escaped being caught in this by ten or fifteen minutes.

When I arrived in Viterem I found Mr. Schutze and the men who had come with him all well. Mr. Schutze, in accordance with instructions I had sent, had made the journey to Voronozsky harbor. He had seen the steamer I had chartered subject to my inspection.

The same day I came to Vitsa, a settlement consisting of the workshops, houses, and people employed by Bozunoff and Co., and from the acting director I learned that it would be nearly impossible to get to Voronozsky. Though only 110 versts distant, it was through a country in which no person lived; the only route ever used—the river—would no longer be safe, and to go by land would necessitate going through unbroken forests, over a continuous series of mountains, and there were a number of streams to cross, which could not be crossed on the ice, nor were boats to be obtained. I was told, furthermore, that the steamer was being placed in running order and would be ready as soon as the river was open. As nothing could be gained, therefore, by attempting to go to Voronozsky, I concluded to wait here until the river broke up, and in the meantime to have two dories built. I also found a boat 50 feet long and nearly 10 feet beam, which could readily be made into a schooner sufficiently large and strong to do work along the coast outside of the Delta. I accordingly purchased it and commenced repairing her and putting her in order.

Not until the 25th of May was I able to go up to Voronozsky. The steamer *General Shtnikoff* had gone up the river the day I started from Vitsa and did not get back until the night of the 26th. Mr. Schutze and I went on board of her and returned to Vitsa. During the trip down the river I inspected the hull and engines and measured the amount of wood she burned. The result was, we found her quite unfit for our purpose, and in accordance with act 8 of the contract I declined to accept her. To the director here I gave the following reasons: 1st. Considering the length of steamer and the large surface of hull exposed to the action of waves, we do not think the steamer *Shtnikoff* has longitudinal or vertical strength to encounter such safety as undoubtedly would be experienced even with the Delta of the Lena. 2d. The amount of fuel burned per day—about 16 to 18 sachin—is so great that very little steaming would be done in the Delta without returning to Bulus frequently, thus losing much time. Besides, to supply fuel on the return trip would require so much time that we would be compelled to start on the return early. We think, therefore, that on account of fuel alone we would be obliged to commence our return at an earlier date than would enable us to complete the work we anticipated.

Further particulars are recorded in my journal. I at once sent a despatch informing you of my decision, and also stating that we would start with our boats in ten days. I thought, indeed, that I had made sufficient allowance for the extraordinary slowness with which these people work, but it seems I had not. Now, however, all is ready and we leave at once. I still hope to reach the Delta by July 1.

The news that *De Long* and party have been found dead and that the *Rodgers* has been burnt has been sent us from Irkutsk, but full particulars are yet wanting.

The exact nature of our work will be determined when I meet Melville. I go prepared to search the Delta, and from Olenex to Juna should it seem advisable. The money sent for charter is in the Bank of Siberia, subject to my order.

We have received every attention from the agents of the steamship company. They have placed us all in clean, airy rooms, which are gratis, and the charge for board is very small.

THE Naval Retiring Board appointed to examine George R. Willis, boatswain, U. S. N., has concluded its labors and submitted its report to the Secretary of the Navy. No action will be taken until the return of Judge Advocate Gen. Wm. B. Remey. The board finds that he is legally insane, as he is paralyzed and unable to speak, owing to a portion of the brain being diseased. There is, perhaps, no sailor in our Navy more widely and favorably known than Willis. A nephew of N. P. Willis, he inherits his gifted relative's poetic vein and talent for society. He is not only a genuine poet but a skillful oarsman and clever actor. For his personal and seamanship qualities he was promoted in 1879 from the forecastle to hold the office of boatswain. The crew of the flagship *Tennessee*, on her cruise in 1876-7, through the Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean, will no doubt recognize his description of the *Magic*, the fastest boat on the station:

She is no dainty shell of weak construction,
Like those designed for miracles of speed,
Which one rude wave would hurry to destruction,
But staunch to tread the waves in case of need,
At sea by careful hands lashed strong and steady,
Beneath her keel old Neptune vainly roars,
In port to gain fresh laurels ever ready :

There's beauty in her shape, there's music in her oars!

The following little stanza, to commemorate the drowning of young Charles L. Dickens at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, will also be remembered by the crew:

Sweet be thy sleep, O Charlie, thy sad lot
Decreed to thee a sailor's common end—
An ocean burial and by all forgot

Save those who knew and loved thee as a friend.

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Broadway, New York City.

A COMMISARY SERGEANT, U. S. A., desires to transfer with
an Ordnance Sergeant. Address A., care A. & N. Jour., N.Y.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Sully, D. T., writes us concerning the proposed legislation to retire enlisted men on reduced pay after a certain length of service, saying: "I think it would be a good idea if the rank and file would petition Congress, through the proper channels, urging that the bill be passed." "I hope some intelligent soldier will get up a good memorial in behalf of this cause, get it signed at his post and then pass it around from fort to fort, so as to have it ready to present at the next session of Congress through the War Department; always provided it can be done without contravening military laws and usages." The idea is a sensible one. We doubt not the War Department would see fit to convey such a petition, we'll endorse, to its destination.

THE joint select committee (Senator Logan, Chairman) to inquire into the subject of Heavy Ordnance will, as expected, meet in Washington about Oct. 1. Gen. Benét will return to Washington about the 15th of September in order to prepare plans, papers, etc., for submission to the board.

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NAVAL CADETS.

Since the establishment of the Naval Academy we are aware of no measure of greater importance to the education of our officers than that provision of the recent Appropriation bill which abolishes the distinction which has heretofore existed in the classes of students at the Academy, merging them into one body, to be called naval cadets. We have now the germ of a

homogeneous Navy, and it is a matter for regret that the original provision of the House Committee's bill providing for appointments to the pay and constructors corps did not stand. Even if the objections made by the chief constructor be held valid, there seems no just reason why the pay corps, so long as there is such a distinct organization, should not be recruited from the Academy. The practice of the elder sister of West Point is hereafter to be followed at Annapolis, and we may look for a speedy extinction of that baneful strife between staff and line which has of late years parted the service into two opposing camps, with sentries always on the alert to watch the weak points of the enemy.

It must be a source of congratulation to those officers who have advocated the union of the engineer and the line officers to see so large a step taken in advance, and we feel sure that whatever fault may be found regarding other provisions in this law, this particular one will in time cause the memory of ex-Secretary Robeson to be warmly cherished.

At this particular time, however, individuals have to suffer, and the first workings of the law will prove apparently harsh to many who have doubtless felt that their life occupation was assured to them. While we commiserate their position, yet we cannot but think it somewhat of a blessing in disguise, for the ever increasing list of midshipmen and cadet engineers left but little hope of promotion within any reasonable period.

There seem to be some practical difficulties in the working of the law that demand careful scrutiny lest injustice be done. The cadet engineers at the Academy have ceased to exist as such, and are now naval cadets; but just how they are to be merged with the cadet midshipmen is a problem of considerable intricacy. There would seem to be little or no trouble in placing the new second and third classes of the engineers at once in the corresponding classes of the others, as the course for them has been but slightly different, and it is not until the second class year that the strictly technical education begins. But with the present first class of cadet engineers the case is quite different; to place them in the first class of cadet midshipmen would be, it seems to us, manifestly unjust, for they would not stand a fair chance with the latter. The third, the fairest way, and one fully within the spirit of the law, would be to let them go on in their regular course, receive their diplomas with the others in June next, go to sea and do duty as cadet engineers do now, and return at the expiration of two years for another examination in their own branches: then those ten cadets who have the highest multiples (taking both classes into consideration) will receive their appointments as prescribed by law: Those whose studies had been in the cadet engineers' course, as at present established, would of course be appointed in that corps, the others going into the line. This would, in our opinion, satisfactorily dispose of the question and in a just and equitable manner. The course for the new grade of naval cadet must be considerably changed, we should suppose, and somewhat enlarged, particularly in the steam engineering department, while it might be somewhat curtailed in the higher mathematical flights into which it has insensibly glided of late years.

We think it would have been a good plan had the law provided for the discharge at the end of four years, with a year's pay, of such of the present undergraduates as should desire it. And it is not improbable that it would be an improvement if the separation of the ten or fifteen highest men were made at the end of three or even two years, as has been proposed heretofore. However, if it never does to look a gift horse in the mouth, it would certainly ill become those who have the good of the service at heart to grumble at a measure so well intended in itself, because it does not possess all the ideal excellencies which they could desire. Under the new law and at the hands of the efficient administrators and instructors at Annapolis, we confidently look for an increase of efficiency; and the Navy of the future will doubtless look back to the year of grace, 1882, as being that in which its foundations were broadly and wisely laid.

QUARTERS FOR THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The legislative appropriation bill provided for the removal of the partition wall separating the corridors of the first, second, third, and fourth stories of the east wing from the stories of the south wing of the stone War and Navy building. Workmen were accordingly detailed this week to tear down the walls. The documents, records, and papers belonging to the State Department, stored in the fourth story and attic of the south wing, have been removed and re-arranged in other rooms so as to make room for the proposed transfer of records and clerks from the War Department.

The north wing of the building is now receiving its finishing touches, and by the 1st of December Col. Casey says he will have done with his work on that portion of the building, and the Secretary of War can move in as soon thereafter as he chooses. It is expected that bids for the new furniture for these offices will be asked for some time next month, and by the first or the middle of December the rooms will be fitted out ready for occupancy.

The joint select committee appointed to partition the new structure among the several departments will meet about Oct. 1. There is little doubt but that the War Department will be allotted the entire north wing, and probably the portion now occupied by that department. The Secretary of War will remove his office to the centre of the north wing, and will furnish it similar to the present office of the Secretary of the Navy. It will probably be a year and a half yet before the work of constructing the west wing and the centre building, which is to connect with the east and west wings, is begun. There is no stone at present on hand, and it will be at least a year before the amount required can be furnished, and another six months will be spent in preparing for setting. The amount appropriated at the last session of Congress for the purchase of material and for the commencement of work on the west wing was \$350,000, and it is estimated by the engineer in charge that \$8,000,000 more will be required to complete the

building. This will bring the entire cost for the construction of the State, War and Navy building up to \$11,000,000, or about \$2,000,000 less than it was originally expected. A comparison of the appearance, dimensions, and cost of this magnificent building with those of public buildings elsewhere is the best tribute to the ability of those having charge of its construction. Contrast it, for example, with that monument to the Tweed dynasty, the new New York City Hall, upon which we look out from our front windows as we write—or with the uncomfortable and inconvenient, if not unsafe, Capitol at Albany.

NAVAL REWARDS.

An argument or precedent for retaining the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the U. S. Navy, and correlative the General and Lieut.-General of the U. S. Army and other officers for distinguished service on active list beyond the retiring age of 62 may be found in the British Royal Navy List for 1882, where all of the six Admirals of the Fleet on the active list, 12 of the 16 Admirals and 6 of the 20 Vice-Admirals are above that age. Of the Admirals of the Fleet: 1. Sir Geo. Rose Sartorius, G. C. B., was born in 1790; 2d. Sir Provo Wm. Parry Wallis, G. C. B., was born in 1791; this officer was the senior surviving lieutenant of the *Shannon* after her action with the *Chesapeake*, and assumed the command of the *Shannon* after Capt. Broke was disabled; 3. Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G. C. B., D. C. L., born 1800; 4. Sir Thomas Matthew Chas. Symonds, G. C. B., born 1818; 5. Sir Alex. Milne, Bart., G. C. B., elder brother of the Trinity House, born 1806; 6. Hon. Sir Chas. Gilbert John Brydene Elliott, K. C. B., born 1818.

All of these are medal officers, and most of them are the recipients of various foreign orders, which they are permitted to wear. As a specimen of their rise through the several grades we will give the record of Sir Provo Wallis—as he is best known to us from his connection with the fight between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, and for which he received his promotion to commander when only 23 years of age:

Date of birth, April 12, 1791.	Age.
Naval Cadet or Entry.....	1804.....15
Lieutenant.....	March 5, 1808.....17
Commander	July 9, 1813.....22
Captain.....	Aug. 12, 1819.....28
Rear-Admiral.....	Aug. 27, 1851.....60
Vice-Admiral	Sept. 10, 1857.....66
Admiral	March 2, 1863.....72
Admiral of the Fleet.....	Dec. 11, 1875.....84

His record of war and meritorious services is as follows:

Midshipman of *Cleopatra* when captured by the French frigate *Ville de Milan*, after a long action, 1805; Lieutenant of *Curieuz*, and cut out a vessel in St. Ann's Bay, Guadaloupe; subsequently wrecked in the *Curieuz*, on the enemy's coast; Lieut. of *Gloire* at the destruction of French frigates and batteries at Ause le barque, Guadaloupe, and at surrender of the island (medal); 2d Lieutenant of the *Shannon* at the capture of the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, 1818, succeeding to the charge of the ship, the 1st Lieutenant being killed and the Captain dangerously wounded; served at Vera Cruz during French war, 1838-9; promoted; Captain of *Waspire* during French Expedition to Mogadore, and received thanks of both Governments for his conduct on that occasion; served in Syria during the Civil War (war medal, three clasps); K. C. B., 1860; G. C. B., May 20, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. A., has had compiled under his direction, by Mr. Jeremiah C. Allen, of the Adjutant-General's Office, a Subject Index of the General Orders of the War Department from January 1, 1861, to December 31, 1880. The usefulness of this volume, especially to officers of the military bureaus, is easily understood when we recall to mind the number of General Orders, on every conceivable subject, which have been issued since 1861. The important orders issued during the war of the Rebellion are, after the lapse of years, somewhat difficult to find. The "Subject Index" removes the difficulty and is a boon to the possessors of bound volumes of General Orders issued during the past 20 years.

Under existing orders the adjutant-generals of the several military divisions and departments will report September 1 as to the workings of the post schools. Their reports will be looked forward to with much interest. The War Department has done all in its power to foster the post schools, and little legislation is all that now seems necessary to provide a corps of school masters, enlisted for that special service and no other, with a rate of pay, and a military standing adequate to their responsible duties.

SHORE DUTY FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE attention of officers of the Navy is especially called to the letter which follows, addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, on the subject of applications for shore duty under the new law governing assignments to such duty:

Commodore J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail:

Sir: Section 8 of the Naval Appropriation Act of August 5, 1882, provides as follows:

No officer of the Navy whose pay is appropriated for in this bill shall be employed on any shore duty after October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment, and also the duration of such service, beyond which time it shall not continue.

The foregoing provision of law recognizes the principle that the natural active duties of naval officers are cruising at sea, and that when not thus employed they should be waiting orders or on furlough, drawing only the pay fixed for such cases; except only when there is actual work for them to perform on shore, clearly required by the public interests, and which justifies burdening the Treasury with the increased pay given for such shore duty. It was not surprising that Congress reasserted this salutary principle when it found that the estimates for the annual appropriation for the pay of the Navy were based upon 934 officers on sea duty, 946 on shore duty, and only 256 waiting orders. The directions of the new statutes will therefore be faithfully carried out according to its letter and spirit.

In order to assist the Department in determining when the employment of officers on shore duty is required by the public interests, it has been deemed useful to appoint a board to advise concerning the number of naval officers who ought to be so employed after October 1, 1882, and the duties and localities to which they ought to be assigned. This board appropriately consists of several of the chiefs of the bureaus of the Department.

In view of the probability that many officers of the Navy will desire employment on shore duty, it may be understood that unlimited freedom will be allowed all such officers to make applications by letter directly to the Department for such orders, stating as fully as they desire the reasons why they think their applications should be granted. If applications or requests, written or oral, are made by other persons than the officers themselves, such persons will be requested to state whether they have intervened at the solicitation or with the knowledge of the officers themselves, and similar inquiries will at the same time be made of the officers, and all the replies made of record in the Department. All such applications or requests made to you or to any other officer of the Department, either formally or privately, are required to be reported in writing to the Secretary.

The capacities and merits of all officers, in whose behalf applications for shore duty are made, will be considered equally with those of officers from whom, or in whose behalf, no applications whatever are received; and in making assignments to duty the Department will endeavor to act with justice and impartiality, and in accordance always with the public interests.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

New York City, Augt 19, 1882.

Secretary Chandler has appointed as a board to consider and advise him upon the subject of the employment of officers on shore duty, Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Ordnance, Navigation, Steam Engineering, Provisions and Clothing, and Medicine and Surgery, and the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy. No time has been designated for the meeting of the board. The Secretary of the Navy will soon issue in "General Orders" the Naval Appropriation Act passed at the last session of Congress.

THE AMERICAN KRIEGSSPIEL.*

It seems probable that, save for the extraordinary military prowess exhibited by the Germans in the wars of 1866 and 1870, their *Kriegsspiel* would to this day be sneered at by British and American soldiers as a mere toy, or, at best, the whimsical employment of Cabinet strategists. But when it was found that these same Teutons who had been moving their blocks in mimic warfare, had become the conquerors of Austria and France, and that their great leader, Von Moltke, was the founder of one of the first of the *Kriegsspiel* clubs, surrounding nations began to speak respectfully of this practice game. After all, regarded purely as mental discipline, the *Kriegsspiel* can certainly rank with chess, whose study has always been recommended to officers; and it is really a scientific elaboration of the pins with colored heads which even the great Napoleon found useful in manoeuvring over his maps, in the midst of his actual campaigns.

The general character of the *Kriegsspiel*, or war game, has been repeatedly set forth in our columns, especially when noticing the work of Lieut. Totten, entitled "Strategos, the American Game of War." The manual of Capt. Livermore, though now just published, is spoken of, in its preface, as having been written prior to the works both of Capt. Raymond and Lieut. Totten, and as covering ground different from that which is occupied by either of them. Capt. Livermore's manual

* The American *Kriegsspiel*. A Game for Practicing the Art of War Upon a Topographical Map. By W. B. Livermore, Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., New York: 11 East Seventeenth street. 1882.

aims both to lessen the labor and to increase the usefulness of the game. One great objection to the *Kriegsspiel* is that where careful computations are made of all the losses from various sources, among the opposing troops, in such a way as to simulate a real action, the keeping of the records becomes a very tedious matter, whether regarded as sport or intellectual exercise. Captain Livermore's form of the game tells the records of losses and of progress upon the plan itself by the apparatus. The umpire, in a glance at the map, can read the past experience of the troops and their actual condition of effectiveness, through the position of the blocks and counters. Indices also represent the rapidity and direction of march and fire, and the commands and purposes of the leaders. Another shortening of computations is effected by employing a series of numbers, following each other in geometrical progression. Again, Captain Livermore abbreviates the key-words in his tables which embody the results of experience, so that the thing sought for is found without delay. In short, we should judge that he has succeeded in preserving the minutiae of the game in a way to make it embrace all the factors which are found in actual campaigning, while so diminishing the statistical labor and the saving as to render it attractive. The work is printed with much neatness and good taste—a matter of prime importance in a book of this character; and it need not be added that the manual itself shows great skill and untiring assiduity in securing the utmost brevity compatible with clearness.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The table which we give here, and which we believe to be correct, shows at a glance the date for the promotion of all those officers of the Navy who will be advanced to the next higher grade, by reason of retirements alone, within the next eight years. An inspection of this table shows that the cutting down process will not take such a great length of time in the higher grades, but it reveals a very sorry state of affairs for the lieutenants; while the prospects of the masters and ensigns are poor indeed. As we have before stated, this reduction was inevitable, but it certainly bears hardly on the very men it was (presumably at least) designed to benefit; for the hope of promotion for midshipmen will be indeed that hope long deferred which "maketh the heart sick." If the suggestion of Senator Hawley during the progress of the late debate in the Senate were adopted, we should see the anomalous grade of master entirely done away with, and the present masters made lieutenants, the number allowed by law in that grade being increased to 325. We should also see the ensigns changed to sub-lieutenants; and if strict justice was done to the midshipmen (who will number by January next over 100) this list would be unlimited in number, and on final graduation, after the six years' course, their promotion would follow at once. Especially ought this to be the case under the new regime, by which there are to be received into the service only the highest numbers in each class, who will presumably be fit for commissions at that time. We feel quite certain that such a course of proceeding would be in accord with the sentiments of the service in general; and we trust that the efforts which have heretofore been made in this direction will not be relaxed, but that Congress may soon be induced to grant the petition of the midshipmen, and place them on an equal footing with the graduates from West Point.

The condition of the graduated cadet engineer (of whom there are sixty-two) is also one deserving of sympathy. It seems to us that the provision for one promotion for every two vacancies might well have been extended to the engineer and other staff corps, and it is to be hoped that the next session will see this law applied to them, as well as to the line. There is no doubt that the law as it now exists will, in the end, produce beneficial effects; and that it will make of the engineers, a corps whose standard will be high, and far beyond that which could have been reached under the now extinct system.

The law bears most hardly, however, upon those cadet midshipmen (now naval cadets) whose names are found in the register as those "who have passed the requisite Academic course and are now performing two years' service at sea prior to final graduation." There are one hundred and twenty-six of these young gentlemen, of whom twenty belong to the date of 1876, and who are to be re-examined or to report for examination during the present year, and who will be promoted if successful. Of the other two classes now afloat, but twenty will receive their appointments as midshipmen, the remainder being discharged under the provisions of the new act. This is undoubtedly hard upon the individuals; but it is a course that was necessary to be pursued, if there was a genuine design and

desire to cut off the supply of young officers, as has been urged upon the law-making power by naval officers, for the last five or six years.

Naval Promotions Under Law of 1882 to 1890.

		Promotions.							
Date.	Retirements.	Commodores	Captains.	Commanders	1st-Comdr.	Lieutenants	Masters	Ensigns	
1 1883	January 3.	Adm. Balch.	Jouett.						
2	January 10.	Com. Hopkins.							
3.	March 10.	Adm. Nicholson.	Colhoun.	Jouett.					
4.	May 6.	Adm. Colhoun.							
5.	October 31.	Com. Rhind.							
6.	December 1.	Adm. Clift.							
7.	February 8.	Com. Patterson.							
8.	March 21.	Com. Shufeldt.							
9.	March 12.	Adm. Creighton.							
10.	March 31.	Adm. Hughes.							
11.	July 15.	Adm. Wymar.							
12.	(3) July 25.	Adm. Bryson.							
13.	July 25.	Adm. O'Neil.							
14.	September 3.	Adm. Baldwin.							
15.	September 30.	Com. Wells.	Philippe.	Queen.					
16.	November 2.	Adm. Phelps.							
17.	November 11.	Capt. Stevens.							
18.	1883—January 23.	Adm. Quackenbush.							
19.	March 1.	Com. Nichols.							
20.	August 12.	Com. Badger.							
21.	(3) October 4.	Com. Roe.							
22.	December 5.	Adm. Upshur.							
23.	1886—January 16.	Adm. Crosby.							
24.	February 18.	Adm. English.							
25.	March 3.	Adm. Simpson.							
26.	March 11.	Adm. Truxton.							
27.	March 25.	Adm. Temple.							
28.	August 13.	Com. Upshur.							
29.	October 6.	Adm. Jeffers.							
30.	October 16.	Com. Queen.							
31.	(4) December 12.	Capt. Law.							
32.	1887—January 18.	Adm. Semmes.							
33.	May 25.	Comdr. Gitsen.							
34.	August 24.	Adm. Franklin.							
35.	September 3.	Adm. Davis.							
36.	October 5.	Capt. Hazard.							
37.	1888—January 2.	Adm. De Kraft.							
38.	(5) February 24.	Com. Johnson, A. W.							
39.	November 2.	Adm. McCauley.							
40.	November 27.	Adm. Young.							
41.	1889—(6) March 5.	Adm. Kimberley.							
42.	July 4.	Adm. Russell.							
43.	1890—May 27.	Adm. Jouett.							
44.	November 21.	Adm. Johnson, P. C.							
45.	1891—May 18.	Adm. Braine.							
46.	May 29.	Adm. Mayo.							
47.	August 2.	Adm. Chandler.							
48.	1892—April 2.	Adm. Kimberley.							
49.	May 4.	Com. McCann.							
50.	July 30.	Com. Wilson.							
51.	1893—May 14.	Com. Gillis.							
52.	December 26.	Com. Brees.							
53.	1894—January 22.	Adm. Belknap.	Weaver.	Remy.	Goodrich.				
54.	April 16.	Adm. Benham.	Pitcaugh.	Farguhar.	Caldwell.				
55.	April 18.	Adm. Irwin.	Brown.	Greene.	Kennedy.				
56.	May 31.	Com. Taylor.	Kirkland.	McGinn.	McCalla.				
57.	July 1.	Adm. Weaver.	Walker.	Potter.	Baldwin.				
58.	July 26.	Com. Fyfe.	Ramsay.	Shedd.	Baldwin.				
59.	September 3.	Adm. Harmony.	Com. Erben.	Sherrett.	Baldwin.				
60.	September 8.	Adm. Pitcaugh.	Matthews.	Matthews.	Baldwin.				
61.	October 15.	Adm. Stanton.	Matthews.	Matthews.	Baldwin.				
62.	November 10.	Adm. Walker.	Matthews.	Matthews.	Baldwin.				
63.	1895—January 18.	Adm. Kimberley.	Miller.	Miller.	Baldwin.				
64.	February 28.	Adm. Skerrett.	Miller.	Miller.	Baldwin.				
65.	May 9.	Com. Potter.	Miller.	Miller.	Baldwin.				
66.	December 31.	Com. Quackenbush.	McGinney.	McGinney.	Baldwin.				
67.	1896—February 21.	Capt. Boyd, Robt.	Cook.	McGraw.	Baldwin.				
68.	February 27.	Adm. Carpenter.	Wallace.	McGraw.	Baldwin.				
69.	July 18.	Adm. Stanton.	Wallace.	McGraw.	Baldwin.				
70.	1897—March 30.	Adm. Walker.	Selridge.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
71.	April 5.	Adm. Ramsay.	Miller.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
72.	June 19.	Adm. Brown.	Hopkins, A.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
73.	July 21.	Com. Phythian.	Quackenbush.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
74.	November 7.	Com. Wallace.	Eastman.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
75.	1898—February 1.	Adm. Beardsee.	Matthews.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
76.	February 6.	Adm. Selfridge.	Matthews.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
77.	February 10.	Com. Cooke.	Matthews.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
78.	February 20.	Adm. Lull.	Matthews.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
79.	March 27.	Capt. White.	Matthews.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
80.	July 3.	Adm. Kirkland.	Perkins.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
81.	August 10.	Adm. Norton.	Perkins.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
82.	September 30.	Adm. Sicard.	Perkins.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
83.	October 12.	Adm. Hopkins.	Eastman.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
84.	October 20.	Adm. Perkins.	Kautz.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
85.	October 24.	Adm. Matthews.	Bunce.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
86.	November 22.	Adm. Miller.	Perkins.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
87.	December 9.	Adm. Bradford.	Yates.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				
88.	October 9.	Adm. Meade.	Dewey.	Perkins.	Baldwin.				

(1) Commander Quackenbush's status being not yet defined by law (his pay has been stopped for some time by the Secretary's order), will not be the same for promotion. He has till in Congress, which has passed the House, defining his status, and which puts him down by Comdr. Sampson. We understand that the Department declines to give orders to Comdr. Q. until Congress settles the question as to whether he is in or out of the Service. (2) Admirals reduced to 6. (3) Captains reduced to 45. (4) Commanders reduced to 35. (5) Commodores reduced to 10. (6) Lieutenant-Commanders reduced to 14.

* This officer will be about 45 years of age when promoted to the rank of Master, provided there were no casualties. May take off about 5 years for casualties.

DURING Secretary Hunt's administration he received himself and Quartermaster-General Ingalls. These from a commander in the Navy a bill for pilotage which the commander incurred by engaging a pilot to take him into Hampton Roads. The Secretary disapproved the bill, and what was extraordinary, ordered the amount to be checked against the officer's account. This proceeding, according to the accounting officers of the Treasury, could only have been lawfully done under a verdict of a Court-martial. Subsequently upon Secretary Hunt's retirement the officer appealed to the accounting officers to have the item put to his credit. They, however, notified him that the books had been balanced and closed, and that the money could not be given to him, except upon an order of the Secretary of the Navy. They, however, on the officer's behalf applied to Secretary Chandler, but without avail, as he replied to them that he considered Secretary Hunt's course a proper one. This is a second case in which Secretary Chandler has taken decided grounds against officers in charge of naval vessels making use of pilots on our coast unless it is clearly necessary.

THE usual gossip about jealousies and trouble between the Secretary of War and the General of the Army are again afloat in the daily newspapers. We have taken pains to inquire into the matter, and can say that these stories are without foundation. Secretary Lincoln also denies that there is unpleasantness between

periodical reports are started by some thoughtless and petulant remarks coming from persons whose station lends importance to every casual word they utter. Officers high in station have their little annoyances and disputes much as ordinary people do, but can still be very good friends, and be working in entire sympathy with each other. If every hasty word and petulant remark which neighbors and friends all over the world indulge in behind one another's backs, were taken seriously, we would soon have the whole world by the ears. A great machine like a Government department never works without some little friction, but that any serious trouble exists in the Army and Navy Departments, such as is reported, it is almost unnecessary to deny.

THE question of who is to be commandant of the Corps of Cadets in succession to Colonel H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., seems now to be definitely settled by the detail of Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery, at present in command of the light battery of his regiment and of the important post of Fort Adams, R. I. The admirable manner in which he has sustained these two important commands, and his distinguished professional reputation are ample guarantees of his capability for the new position. It is somewhat unusual, we think, to assign a captain as commandant of the cadets, but in this case Capt. Hasbrouck has held that rank for

over sixteen years, and is not far off his majority. Gen. R. Arnold, U. S. A., was first selected, but declined owing to sickness; Major R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery, next, but owing to the delicate condition of his wife he preferred to remain with her on the Pacific coast, and so Capt. Hasbrouck was finally decided upon. Another objection might possibly suggest itself in the fact that Gen. Arnold is senior in point of service to the new Superintendent of the Academy by ten years and Major Frank by two years.

UNIFORM IN THE NAVY.

TO ANYONE who should visit half a dozen of our vessels of war, or be thrown with naval officers who are on shore duty, there would be present a realizing sense of the necessity for a greater uniformity in uniform. The observer would wonder why on board of one ship the officer of the deck wore a frock coat, while on board another he wore a service coat, and on board a third a blue cloth jacket; why the officers of one ship wore straw hats of half a dozen different patterns, of another blue caps with white covers, and of another, white caps with white visors; why at a navy-yard he would see a dozen different mixtures of uniform among as many officers; frock coats buttoned and unbuttoned; high and low cut vests, some white and some blue; blouses and jackets; white trousers and blue. Above all, if he were to attend a dancing party given at a shore station, how much more would he be astonished to see, on an occasion when it would seem that uniform must mean uniformity some of the officers clad in the sombre suit of black prescribed by fashion for citizens, while others exhibit quite as great a variety of uniform as we have already noticed? Surely, he would say, something or somebody is at fault that such a state of affairs should exist. If he were of an inquiring turn of mind he would find that the so-called regulations did not regulate this matter, and that at unless "upon special occasions of ceremony, when a different dress is prescribed by the commanding officer," an officer can wear pretty much what he pleases, and that he resents as an infringement of this right any attempt at dictation, especially upon a social occasion, of the particular manner in which he is to be clad.

To such an extent has this been carried, that at a wedding not long since, at which the majority of the male guests were naval officers, there were present a commanding officer and two of his subordinates, each of them being in a different uniform. Could anything be more absurd than such a state of affairs?

The truth seems to be, that the regulations are altogether too elastic, and that they lead too much to the preferences of individuals and of commanding officers; there are also too many varieties of uniform, and too great a use of the words "may be worn." Why should the full dress, standing-collar coat be retained? It is no longer to be worn, even when visiting the President, except upon very special occasions, and it would surely seem that to him should be paid as great a compliment in dress as to any other potentate. It is a source of expense to officers, and is a remnant of the customs "of the effete monarchies of Europe." The uniform should be simple in its variety, and the occasions on which the different kinds are to be worn should be rigidly prescribed. And if on social occasions, a hint were taken from the prevailing civilian customs, requiring frock coats during the day and the social coat later, it would be a vast improvement.

There are various reforms that have doubtless suggested themselves to our naval readers; and it is upon them that must eventually rest the responsibility for all these differences which strike the eye even of the most casual observer, and which reflect more or less discredit upon the service at large. There seems to be many articles now allowed or required which might readily be done away with; and if a board were ordered, which should be directed to make as few additions and as many reductions as possible, we think the action would meet with favor.

COL. S. D. Sturgis, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has this week been relieved as governor of the Soldiers' Home and ordered to join his regiment, and will be replaced by Gen. M. D. Hardin, U. S. A., (retired,) at present, we believe, residing in Chicago. Gen. Hardin is an efficient officer of an excellent war record. Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., (retired,) of meritorious service as an artillery officer, succeeds Capt. J. D. Stevenson, U. S. A., as secretary and treasurer of the Home. Concerning these changes a despatch to the New York *Herald*, referring to the Congressional investigation of last winter, says: "The fact that the Senate has passed a bill declaring that Col. Sturgis shall not be relieved until 1885, which may pass the House next winter, does not appear to have any weight what-

ever with the officers composing the Board of Managers of the Home. It is understood that several Republican Senators will now demand that the offending officers [those whose actions were criticised in the Congressional report of last winter] shall be court-martialled, and this interference with legislation will probably lead to another investigation of a more searching character than the one recently conducted by the Military Committee of the Senate.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy is in receipt of communications from the Presidents of the Universities of Minnesota and Colorado and Stevens' Institute of Technology, and a number of other institutions, asking for the detail of officers from the Engineer Corps for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of steam engineering and iron shipbuilding among young men of the United States in accordance with an act of Congress of February 26, 1879. It is hardly possible that all the requests will be complied with, but some few details for this purpose will soon be made.

GENERAL Court-martial Orders in the case of 1st Lieutenant James Curry, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Captain John P. Walker, 3d U. S. Cavalry, were issued Friday, August 25. The President has mitigated the sentence of dismissal, in the case of Lieutenant Curry, to confinement at his post for six months, and a similar sentence, in the case of Captain Walker, to 30 days' confinement at his post.

LIEUT. Donald Winslow, 10th U. S. Infantry, leaves Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in a few days for Rapidan Station, Culpeper Co., Va. His health is somewhat improved, although he is still far from well.

ASST. Surgeon C. N. B. Macauley, U. S. A., arrived in New York Aug. 25, and registered at the St. James' Hotel, afterwards reporting to Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island.

COL. R. Loder, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 22, to be absent for about ten days. He visited New York August 25.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 24, W. D.)

Surgeon J. H. Bill is granted leave for two months (S. O., Aug. 24, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant J. Lutz will remain at Fort Colville, W. T., and Commissary Sergeant Joseph Mason is assigned to Vancouver Barracks in his stead (S. O., Aug. 24, W. D.)

EPISODE IN THE CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS.

[THE following extract from the unpublished journal of Lieut. Browning, U. S. N., deceased, will, we have no doubt, be an interesting reminiscence to our readers, at a time when the action of the American squadron at Alexandria is the talk of the wardroom and the post.—*EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.*]

We sailed from Rio de Janeiro September 15, 1844, and had a short and pleasant passage to Montevideo, where we arrived September 21. The war between the Argentine, or Buenos Ayrian Republic, and the Uruguayan Republic was still going on. Gen. Oribe besieged Montevideo, and Admiral Brown, commander-in-chief of the Argentine squadron, was anchored off the city in co-operation with Oribe, and declared it under blockade. This was the state of affairs for the past fourteen months. We found the *Bainbridge*, Capt. Newman, here. She had been fired at twice when entering the port; and hove to until a boat was sent to her from the blockading squadron. The Buenos Ayrians apologized for their conduct, saying they thought she was a merchant vessel. Our officers criticised the *Bainbridge* for not returning the fire, and taking things so coolly by heaving to. The *Boston* is at Buenos Ayres.

Sunday, September 29, 1844.—To-day Lieut. Jenkins, being officer of the deck in the morning watch, saw a small schooner soon after daylight come from towards the Buseo and pass inside the blockading squadron and the foreign frigates that were obliged to anchor outside in consequence of the shallow water in the inner harbor. The schooner in passing in hoisted the national colors of the blockaded city (Uruguayan) and commenced firing at some Montevidean fishing boats, and captured two of them, while the crew of the third took refuge on board the American bark *Rosalba*, anchored about two cables' length ahead of the *Congress*. She belongs to Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of New York city, who has two other vessels here, and has been here himself for several years living on board of one of them. The *Rosalba* had dropped out from the inner harbor during the night preparatory to being convoyed to Maldonado, by the *Bainbridge*, where Mr. Burrows had permission from Gen. Oribe, that city being in possession of his troops, to take in a cargo of hides belonging to him there—thence to New York. When the crew of the fishing boat took refuge on board of the *Rosalba*, the schooner *Sancala* in charge, luffed close under her stern, and while passing fired three or four volleys into her, as appear to the officer of the deck, Lieut. Jenkins. This being at once reported to Capt. Voorhees, I was sent for and ordered to go on board and ascertain if that firing was really into the *Rosalba*, and to get a written statement from her captain of the affair.

Before I started the schooner ran down to the flagship of the Buenos Ayrian squadron, and left with him the two captured fishing boats and the fishermen, and had gone in chase of another fishing boat.

When I got on board the *Rosalba* I found Mr. Bur-

rows, the captain, and mate on board. The captain and mate stated that about sunrise they heard firing of musketry near them and ran on deck; but when they reached it balls flew about them so thickly that they immediately retreated below, followed by the crew, to save themselves. At the time they were going on deck they observed two fishermen run below. Mr. Burrows, being in bed and aroused by the firing and stampede, ran out of his room, and seeing the Montevidean flag, thought the schooner was that of Gavevalde (Garibaldi), ran up the American flag, and begged him "For God's sake not to fire into him," that he was his friend. The Spaniard replied that he must not protect his enemies; that he must drive the fishermen out of his vessel. Mr. Burrows did not know until then that there were any of them on board, and seeing that the Spaniard was not Gavevalde, but one of the blockading squadron, declared that he would protect any one on board as long as he was able, and then the schooner ran down to the flagship, and set out again with the same flag flying, which I could see, and that during the parley alongside the crew of the schooner were seen whetting their knives and making gestures of throat cutting. Mr. Burrows having written out this statement for Captain Voorhees, I returned with it to the *Congress*, and as soon as the captain had read it, he said as they had struck the first blow against our flag it was now his turn to strike back, and that he would capture the whole squadron, as this violence had been committed under the Admiral's guns. I offered to capture the schooner while the ship was getting ready for action, lest she should escape to the Buseo, as she was under sail. To this Capt. Voorhees consented. But to make capture more certain he would send with me two other boats and Lieuts. Porter and Jenkins. As soon as the boats could be armed with cutlasses and two muskets in each, we pulled for the schooner, which hove to at the first fire. We boarded her and sent their men—nineteen and two officers—on board the *Congress*, with Lieut. Jenkins, and we stood down to the *Congress* with the schooner. They had given to Commodore Filton all the fishermen they had taken, excepting one, and he preferred to go on board the *Congress* with our prisoners. When I got under the stern of the *Congress* Capt. Voorhees ordered me to leave the schooner in charge of Mr. Porter and come on board. I did so, and was ordered to get the *Congress* under way at once to capture the rest of the Buenos Ayrian squadron.

The *Congress* was got under way and stood down towards the flagship; but the Buenos Ayrian brig having made sail, apparently to escape us, we only passed the flagship, firing a gun to the windward and ordering him to haul down his colors, which was not done, and stood for the brig, which seeing our coming hove to; was ordered to haul down his colors and did so. Lieut. Jenkins was sent on board to take possession of her and to send her commander on board the *Congress*. Then we stood down for the flagship, and as we came up with her fired a shot across her stern and ordered him to strike his colors. We had cleared the spar deck guns only for action, and stood by these in case he resisted. But Commodore Filton fired one gun across our bow as soon as he could, and then hauled down his colors. Lieut. Porter bore up with his prize schooner and captured another schooner of their squadron, which struck as soon as the first shot was fired over him. All the Buenos Ayrian squadron having now surrendered to us, we anchored the *Congress* near Commodore Filton. The *Bainbridge* came out and anchored near us in a few minutes after. I was sent to take charge of the flag ship and to send Commodore Filton, its commander, on board the *Congress* to answer for his conduct.

"What is all this for?" Commodore Filton asked me, and I replied that I presumed he knew as well as I; but if he did not, I could tell him that it was in consequence of one of his vessels in gunshot of him firing into an American merchantman. He said the schooner had chased a Montevidean boat on board, and he had a right to fire into her. I told him the United States acknowledged no such right—that he should recollect that we declared war against England upon the right of search only, and it was not to be supposed that we would now submit to being fired into. He replied the American vessels had no right to protect his enemies, that the other nations here claimed no such right—that Commodore Turner would not give them protection when he was here. I told him that whatever others might do in that respect, the United States claimed that their flag should protect all persons under it, and that it was not to be fired on with impunity, particularly under the guns of its frigate *Congress*—that one of his vessels had pursued a lot of unarmed fishermen, and they had sought refuge under the American flag, which instead of being respected in its neutral character and neutral rights, had been fired into several times, and that he must go on board the *Congress*, and give answer for the violence committed. He said the captain of the schooner *Sancala* had reported to him that he had fired but three or four times, and that he told him that he had done nothing more than his duty, and that if fishermen continued to take refuge on board he would fire at them again—that he had a right to do so—that the laws of nations gave us no right to prevent him. I told him that it was our national doctrine, that our flag and our vessels protected all on board, and that we would enforce that respect to it wherever we had men of war. "That vessel of Burrows," said he, "is a fair prize to me, as she is sailing here without the proper papers." I informed him that the American Consul had cleared him, and therefore considered his papers good, and as long as the American authorities were satisfied with the legality of the papers others must be; that if she was a prize to anyone, she was one to us; but as long as we did not consider her so, others should not molest her.

After some more conversation to the same effect, I asked him what prisoners he had on board. He answered that he had none but the six fishermen that had been captured that morning by the *Sancala*. Upon which I desired that they should be sent to the gangway, and went on deck with Commodore Filton. When

the prisoners came up I asked the Commodore if their boats were alongside, and he pointed them out to me. I then told the fishermen that they were at liberty to take possession of their boats and go about their business, that I had no authority to hold Montevidean's prisoners. They hurried to the boats; one went to the city, the others to resume their fishing. Then I told the Commodore I desired him to go in my boat on board the *Congress*. He replied that he would not leave his ship, there being no one on board capable of taking charge of her. I told him not to let that worry him, as I would take charge of it for him. "Am I your prisoner?" he asked. I told him that most assuredly he was, and that he must go on board the *Congress*, as I ordered, and without delay. He then said, "Very well," and going with some hesitancy to my boat, charged his lieutenant to take no further care of the flagship. The boat took him to the *Congress* and returned to me. I then sent the boat for Lt. Rouckendorff to relieve me, thinking my services might be more necessary on the *Congress*, where all the Buenos Ayrian naval commanders had been taken. I found them all in the cabin, seated around the table, with Captain Voorhees and some of our officers. I took a seat with the officers, and was surprised to hear Commodore Filton disclaim the hostile act of the schooner, as he had said to me that its commander had done nothing but his duty, and expected him to do the same on any similar occasion. I informed Captain Voorhees of this; but he said, as an act of courtesy, as the Commodore disclaimed the act and denied knowing anything about it, he felt bound to release him and the other commanders, and thereupon did so, telling them to return to their vessels and resume their commands again, except the commander of the *Sancala*, who, with his crew, he would retain for Commodore Turner's orders. Commodore Filton declined to hoist his flag again, having been made to strike it, and directed his commanders not to hoist their colors, or to have anything to do with their vessels; that all the responsibility should rest on the American commanders. Captain Voorhees said they were at liberty to hoist their colors and resume their commands or not, just as they pleased, and if they did not, that was a matter between them and their consciences, if they had any.

The brig that Mr. Jackson had charge of had five Americans on board whose terms of service had expired and they could not get their discharge, and wrote Captain Voorhees, claiming his protection as American seamen, forced to remain against their will, after their contract of one year had expired. While the brig was in our possession, I was sent on board of her with the letter of the American seamen, and if I found everything as represented to bring the men and their traps on board the *Congress*. Finding everything all right I did so. The steward of the brig begged hard to also be taken, as his time had been up four months, and he could not get his discharge, but he being only an Englishman I could do nothing for him.

After polite professions of respect, and other usual compliments between them and our officers, the commanders returned to their ships and resumed charge. The following day Commodore Filton wrote Captain Voorhees, that he would hoist his flag and resume command if Capt. Voorhees would salute it. Capt. Voorhees politely, but positively, declined to do this; but said if Commodore Filton would salute the American flag when he hoisted the Buenos Ayres flag the salute would be answered. That as a matter of courtesy and not one of right, he had allowed Commodore Filton to hoist the flag, and if he did not choose to do so it was no concern of his.

Two days after this Commodore Filton relieved Commodore Filton in command of the squadron and ordered the flag hoisted, and sent word to the men-of-war here that the blockade was raised.

The *Boston* arrived from Bueao Ayres a few days after, and told us our action had, of course, caused much dissatisfaction there. Capt. Newman, in the big *Bainbridge*, convoyed the bark *Rosalba* to Maldonado, saw her loaded and start for New York, and returned here October 8. The fact of his heaving to, when first entering this port, when fired on, instead of returning the fire, so worried him, that he became almost crazy on the subject, which was quite perceptible when he returned here. He came on board the *Congress*, and begged Capt. Voorhees to put him under arrest, and try him for cowardice. Captain Voorhees seeing the troubled state of his mind, endeavored to console him, and finally got him into quite a good humor before he left. The next morning Capt. Voorhees wrote him a letter, begging him to think no more of the trifling matter, and Lieut. Walk, of the *Bainbridge*, said he was quite cheerful, and that the gloom that had possessed him for several days was dispelled. But on the night of the 9th he threw himself overboard, with lead weights in his pockets, and was drowned. His body was recovered the next day, and buried on the 11th, attended by all the officers of the various squadrons and a multitude of citizens of Montevideo.

The *Boston* sailed on the 20th for Rio, and the *Raritan*, with Commodore Turner, arrived here soon after.

After Captain Newman's death I was ordered to take command of the *Bainbridge*, but Lieut. Pennington, coming in the *Raritan*, being my senior in rank, relieved me, and I rejoined the *Congress*.

Commodore Turner disapproved our taking any more of the Buenos Ayrians than the *Sancala*, and when he went up to Buenos Ayres, he blamed Capt. Voorhees to that government. They, of course, flattered him for this opinion in return; but President Rosas would not see him, though he called upon him several times.

After making a short visit with Gillis and Jackson to Buenos Ayres, I returned with him to the *Congress*, and December 19 returned with him to the *Congress*, and the *Raritan*, where we arrived on January 3, took in provisions and sailed for home Jan. 19, and anchored in the capes of Virginia March 8. Arrived at Annapolis on the 12th, and sailed for Norfolk on the 18th, where we arrived March 23, and paid off the crew April 2, 1845.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter. Col. C. A. Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Foryth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Hallieck, Nev. A. C. F. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort Lowell, Cal. D. Ft. Laramie, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. E. Boise Narrows, Idaho T. I. Ft. Hallieck, Nev. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. A. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. * Fort Ellis, M. T. C. * F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboin, M. T. E. * Fort Keogh, M. T.

* On detached service guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royal, d. s., Omaha; Major A. W. Evans, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Omaha, Neb.; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Verde, A. T. A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T. D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T. I. Fort Apache, A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M. on leave.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M. E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Carpenter, Fort Sidney, Neb., on leave; Maj. J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major V. K. Hart, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; Major E. V. Summer, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. C. I. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb. G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. E. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T. F. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Apache, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield, Fort Thomas, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.

A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T. B. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T. E. K. Fort Apache, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, to join regt. Lt.-Col. E. Otis, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Tilford, Ft. Lincoln. Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. * Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Nell, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, on leave; Major D. R. Cleaden, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.

A. C. D. E. G. K. L. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Ft. Riley, Kansas; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Deweese, Fort Riley, Kas.

A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. E. Fort Hayes, Kas. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort McHenry, Md. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. Note.—Hdgrs. and D. H. L. M. are temporarily in camp near Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Griswold, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major N. B. McLaughlin, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex. A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, T. U. E. V. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. Mendenhall; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco. A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Fort Canby, Wash. T. B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Polat San Jose, Cal. I. Fort Stevens, Oreg.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C. Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Maj. F. L. Guenther, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major L. L. Langton, Gaithersburg, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, on leave.

A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

(Lt. Bat. A. and Bats. B. C. D. and H. from Washington Bks., and Bats. I. and M. from Fort McHenry, are in summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.)

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. A. De Russy, commanding; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major H. L. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. L. Ft. Brooke, Fla. B. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. H. M. Jackson Bks., La. C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. M. Vernon Bks., Ala. D. F. St. Augustine, Fla.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Madison Bks., N. Y.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. F. D. E. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. K. Madison Bks., N. Y. F. G. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport, Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. D. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B. F. G. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y. C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. Plattsburgh, Bks., N. Y.

— The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. H. S.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Grant, A. T., comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, A. Fort Mojave, A. T. C. R. G. Fort Grant, A. T. B. Fort Thomas, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T. F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Fort Apache, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, A. T. Leavenworth, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Spokane, W. T. A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Custer, A. T. D. H. K. Fort Spokane, W. T. C. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. H. Brooke; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, comdg.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T. A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb. on leave; Maj. L. D. De Russy, on leave. E. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. D. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T. B. G. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins on leave; Lt. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major Caleb R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T., on leave. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. Ft. Keogh. H. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing. * On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah. A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. G. H. Ft. Thoreau, Utah. B. H. Ft. Hall, Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas. F. Fort Washakie, W. T.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbons, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Pembina, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Snelling, Minn. A. E. Fort Pembina, D. T. B. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. D. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T. E. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Bks., Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn. B. Fort Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal. C. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev. D. E. F. G. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal. K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Col. Jas. Van Voast, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg., with station at Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

B. C. Fort Niobrara, Neb. G. Fort Robinson, Neb. E. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. B. Fort Sidney, Neb. D. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clift, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Copinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y. T.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. L. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.

A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. G. H. Fort Buford, D. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. G. P. Wilcox, on det. serv. comdg. Dept. Arizona; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major M. A. Cochran, Whipple Bks., A. T.

A. Fort Yuma, Cal. B. F. Whipple Bks., A. T. D. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Camp Thomas, A. T. E. Fort Bowie, A. T. F. Fort Lowell, A. T. G. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. K. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, B. Fort Seddon, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. D. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Colo.

A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col. D. F. G. B. Uncompahgre, Colo. E. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Col.

A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col. B. Fort Garland, Col. I. K. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg., on leave; Lt.-Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

A. B. C. D. F. G. H. Fort Concho, Tex. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T. B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ringer, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Illeges, Ft. Assiniboin, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on sick leave.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. I. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. Fort Assiniboin, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, on sick leave; Major R. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.

204 Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., Va.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks., O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gilmer, I. T.

C. D. Fort Reno, I. T.

F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

I. Fort Hays, Kas.

A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.

G. Fort Riley, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. E. F. G. H. Vancouver Barracks.

B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

C. Fort Klamath, Ore. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. D. Duncan, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex. on leave.

A. B. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. G. H. Duncan, Tex.

B. C. G. I. K. Ft. Clark.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg'; Lieut. Col. H. M. Laselle, on leave;

Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

F. F. Craig, N. M.

(Cos. A. B. E. and G are on temporary field service at Lordsburg, N. M.)

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply;

Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.

A. B. C. D. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

C. D. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.

A. D. H. * K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.

C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.

* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The official report of Sir Beauchamp Seymour adds very little if any to the information we have already given concerning the bombardment of Alexandria by the British vessels under his command. He says:

About 2 p. m., seeing that the gunners of the western lower battery of Meks had abandoned their guns, and that the supports had probably retired to the citadel, I called in the gun vessels and gunboats, and, under cover of their fire, landed a party of volunteers, who got on shore through the surf and destroyed, with charges of gun cotton, two 10-inch muzzle loading rifled guns, and spiked six smooth bore guns in the right hand water battery at Meks, and re-embarked without a casualty beyond the loss of one of their boats (*Bittern's* dingy) on the rocks. This was a hazardous operation very well carried out. Previous to this, after the action had become general, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, of the *Condor*, stationed as repeating ship, seeing the accuracy with which two 10-inch rifled guns in Fort Marabout were playing upon the ships engaged off Fort Meks, steamed up to within range of his 7-inch 90 cwt. gun, and by his excellent practice soon drew off the fire. I then ordered him to be supported by the *Beacon*, *Bittern*, and *Decoy*, the *Cygnets* having been engaged with the Ras-el-Tin forts during the early part of the day. I am happy to say, during the action, no casualties happened to those vessels, owing in a great measure to the able manner in which they were manoeuvred, and their light draft enabling them to take up their position on the weakest point of the batteries. The action generally terminated successfully at 5.30 p. m., when the ships anchored for the night.

The force opposed to us would have been more formidable had every gun mounted on the line of works been brought into action, but in the Ras-el-Tin Batteries few of the large smooth bores, and fewer of the French 36 pounders, bought in the time of Mehemet Ali, were manned, the Egyptians preferring to use the English 10-inch, 9-inch, 8-inch, and smaller muzzle-loading rifled guns. These guns are precisely the same as those which Her Majesty's ships carry, and no better muzzle-loading guns could be found. They were abundantly, even lavishly, supplied with projectiles of the latest description, chilled shot; and the sighting of the guns was excellent. The same may be said of the guns in the Meks lines, excepting that in them the 36-pounders were more used, and that one, if not two, 15-inch smooth bores were brought into action, in addition to the 10-inch, 9-inch and smaller M. L. R. guns fired. Fort Marabout brought two 10-inch M. L. R. guns into action at long range, shell after shell of which came up towards the inshore squadron in an excellent line, falling from 10 to 30 yards short. Not one shell from the guns in the southern batteries burst on board Her Majesty's ships during the day.

It is quite impossible for me to account for the very small loss sustained by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion, considering the amount of shell and shot which struck them, and the injuries inflicted on the hulls of the *Sultan*, *Superb*, and *Alexandra*, and in a lesser degree on those of the *Invincible*, *Penelope*, and *Inflexible*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WILLIAM R. PLUM, LL.B., has found in the military telegraph during the civil war in the United States a subject of interest sufficient to justify devoting to it two handsome octavo volumes, which are dedicated "to the memory of those of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, who died while serving their country; of those whose demise at home resulted from exposures of such service, and those who from other causes have followed their lamented co-patriots.

The chief motive promoting Mr. Plum seems to be the desire to correct what he regards as the neglect shown to this adjunct of the military service, whose importance he sets forth. The services of the members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, which were so essential to the overthrow of the Rebellion, have been, he tells us, unkindly overlooked by the Federal Government and the historian, and there were indications that their noble work, performed in times and places of greatest danger, would pass into unmerited oblivion. To illustrate the importance of the telegraph and to give it its due setting, to present it as it was, surrounded by all that pertains to war, it was in his opinion essential to give a running account of the armed struggle itself. In this he has been greatly aided by important telegrams and other papers, official and otherwise, which have never been published; also, by information from telegraph officials and operators who were "in the secret or behind the scenes." This is certainly a rich fund of information upon which to draw, provided the personal recollections revived twenty years after the event can be depended upon. Innumerable anecdotes enliven the volume, of which the following is a specimen:

While lying in front of Corinth, Halleck's provost marshal issued an order forbidding the landing of any liquors and closing the barn on all steamers on the Tennessee. The operators at Halleck's were puzzled to circumvent the order, believing liquor no worse for them than for the staff. Finally one of the telegraphers called on the marshal and with great naïveté remarked parenthetically, that the field lines were nearly useless for want of battery material. The marshal inquired what article they were in need of and was informed of the lack of acid. "By the way said the operator, 'If we had a barrel of alcohol, we might use it as a substitute until supplies arrived from St. Louis.' The marshal was very sorry that he had no alcohol; the operator was inwardly strug-

* The Military Telegraph during the Civil War in the United States, with an Exposition of Ancient and Modern Means of Communication, and of the Federal and Confederate Cipher System; also a Running Account of the War Between the States. By William R. Plum, LL.B., of the Chicago Bar. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg and Co., publishers. 1882.

gling to keep his countenance, as the marshal, having only the advancement of the service at heart, added, in all seriousness, "But I have several barrels of confiscated whiskey and if one of them would be useful in strengthening the battery, it will be sent over at once." The operator dryly allowed that whiskey was not so good a substitute as alcohol, but was convinced that if he had a good article, he could keep the telegraph in operation. Accordingly, the marshal sent over a barrel of his best.

A contraband sunk a hole within the office tent, and the barrel with all due solemnities was placed therein and covered with earth. A small cedar stick, with the pith driven out, protruded from the barrel a few inches above the ground. The battery material was tested and the lines worked beautifully (sic.) The operator was loud in its praise to the provost marshal. In the afternoon while one of the operators measured his length on the ground, drawing battery material, General Halleck unexpectedly entered the tent and being of an inquisitive turn of mind, rendered more acute by the blisters that mantled the cheeks of the operator, he inquired "why so prostrate, young man?" to which the confused operator stammered, "I was drawing battery material, General." Halleck plied the operator with questions until he received the whole story, which he laughed heartily over. Having finished his business he left, with the remark that he should have to see that the marshal was better posted on the requirements of the telegraph. As the story leaked out, the quarters became popular and the substituted ebbed away; but for months the marshal's decanter, labelled "Battery Material," was the solace of sympathizing friends who called to condole with him.

The two volumes are adorned with fourteen portraits of telegraph celebrities, most of which are good; thirteen miscellaneous pictures and diagrams which are much inferior, and eight maps. In an appendix to volume one, "Cipher number nine" is given complete. From this it appears that the first man in the United States, viz., the President, was known to operators as "Adam." "Aaron" stood for the Secretary of War, and "Anthon" for the Secretary of the Navy. "Bangor" was Grant, "Bagdad" Buell, "Bedford" John Pope, and not unnaturally Gen. John G. Parke was known as "Beauty," but why "Brandy" should be supposed to represent McPherson we do not see except it was as the emblem of strength. Mr. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, was known as "Bellows," and G. N. Fox, who was supposed then to bear up the Navy on his Atlantean shoulders, was known as "Atlas." Among the other arbitrariness used for the names of Army and Navy officers in telegraphing were the following: "Asp," McClellan; "Bremen," McDowell; "Bard," Rowan; "Bille," Rogers; "Black," Sherman; "Adair," E. D. Townsend; "Bologna," S. P. Heintzelman; "Bruno," Fitz John Porter; "Borgia," Hooker.

Mr. Plum's work is an interesting and valuable contribution to history, and its interest is perhaps not diminished that it is somewhat after the order of a scrap book, into which odds and ends of information are gathered. In the future these detached narratives and descriptions of institutions, individuals and events associated with the exciting history of the war of the Rebellion will become increasingly valuable.

The Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, forms three bulky octavo volumes of nearly a thousand pages each. They are an index of the vast amount of labor performed yearly by our admirably organized and most efficient Corps of Engineers, whose reports are a guide to Congress in the preparation of the much discussed River and Harbor Appropriation bill. This bill may be, as so many of the daily papers declare, "a big steal," or it may not be. But if it is, we are very sure that our engineers have nothing to do with the stealing part. These reports present a vast body of information concerning our water ways, which if intelligently used would lead to public improvements worth far more than their cost whatever that might be.

We have received a copy of Signal Service Notes, No. 1, being a report on the Michigan Fires of 1881, prepared under the direction of Brig. and Bvt. Major Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by Wm. O. Bailey, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A. Also a copy of Professional Papers of the Signal Service, No. 7, containing a "Report on the Character of Six Hundred Tornadoes," prepared under the direction of Gen. W. B. Hazen, by Sergeant J. P. Finley, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association has just been issued to the life members. It forms an attractive volume of 100 pages, and contains illustrations of the principal prizes shot for last year at Creedmoor, together with an illustrated report of the long-range match between American and Irish teams in Dollymount, Ireland, in 1880.

A CHEAP edition of Lieut. Danenhower's narrative of the loss of the *Jeannette* is announced by J. R. Osgood and Co. as the only authorized and complete edition.

Following is a list of recently published Ordnance Notes:

No. 189. Army Wagon Transportation, by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. S. B. Holabird, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A. Reprinted from the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the U. S.

No. 190. Mechanical Motion, by Lieut.-Col. A. R. Burmington, Ord. Dept. (Two plates.)

No. 191. Report of Sea Coast Artillery Practice, under the supervision of Bvt. Col. Richard Loder, 3d Art., at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., during the year 1881, Bvt. Major-Gen. Geo. W. Getty, commanding. (Six plates.)

No. 192. Metrical into U. S. Measures. Conversion of Metrical into United States Measures, and vice versa, with tables adapted to a comparison of our own with foreign guns, by Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept.

No. 193. The Le Boulangé Chronograph Modified, by M. Berger, captain of marine artillery. Description of the instrument and explanation of the method of operating it. A translation. (Three plates.)

No. 195. On the application of solid steel to the manufacture of small arms, projectiles, and ordnance, by Ferdinand Gautier, of Paris.

No. 197. Notes on the Manufacture of Small Arms, etc., at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, by Capt. McIlwain, Asst. Sup't. (One plate.)

No. 198. Machine Guns and How to Use Them, by W. Gardner, late captain, U. S. A., and Supt. Gardner Gun Co. Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. (One plate.)

No. 201. Report on Crampton's Safety Lighting Attachment for

Lanterns for the Life Saving Service, by Capt. D. A. Lyle, Ord. Dept. (One plate.)

No. 202. The Folger-Michelson Densimeter, published by permission of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. N. (One plate.)

No. 203. The Progress in Naval Artillery from 1855 to 1880, by Cavelier de Cuvierville, Capitaine de Vaisseau. Translated from the Revue Maritime et Coloniale, August, 1881, by Lieut. C. W. Whipple, Ord. Dept.

No. 204. Firing Investigation of the Steel Works of Frederic Krupp, made at the Meppen Firing Ground. Translated by Lieut. E. L. Zallinaki, 5th Art.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

To Gen. John A. Logan, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate:

HONORED GENERAL: I appeal to you in behalf of the non-commissioned officers, and especially of the non-commissioned staff officers, of the U. S. Army, and venture to do so through the medium of this paper because I hope thus to make sure of the appeal reaching your eye and of enlisting your just and generous aid.

We envy no man, or class of men, his or their just and lawful privileges and advantages; yet, in reviewing Army legislation for the past fifteen years, we are led to ask, "Has not our republican government instituted in the Army a favored and an unfavored class?" The officer must hold a position which will command the respect of the soldier. It should not follow, therefore, that all benefits and advantages should be conferred on the former, to the entire neglect of the latter. The officer plans and commands, and is rewarded; the soldier obeys, does the work—let him also be rewarded, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire," whether the labor be of the brain or of the muscle.

The *Career of the Non-Commissioned Staff Officer*.—Nine times out of ten he enters the Army a youth, possessed of fair ordinary education, and free from chronic vice—an average young man. He does his share of guard duty, fatigue and police duty, and drill, uncomplainingly, for it is always the most ignorant and degraded who complain the loudest. On the march he saddles his officer's horse, pitches his officer's tent, and carries wood to his cook fire. In the course of time his officers begin to notice him. He is made company clerk; then is detailed on extra duty in one of the staff departments; two or three years after first enlisting he is made a corporal, then a sergeant, and finally, as first sergeant, he divides, and more than divides, with the captain, the labor and care of the discipline, efficiency, and property of the company.

By this time anxiety for the future and end begins to take possession of him. He desires to marry and settle down, but feels his position as first sergeant too precarious to warrant such a step; and leaving the Army is a most serious step for him to take, for by this time he has unlearned the arts and ways necessary to success in civil life and is getting too old to adapt himself to an entirely new order of things. He therefore exerts himself to secure an appointment as ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant, or if he possess the necessary professional knowledge as hospital steward, the chief indubious held out by either of these positions being probable permanency of abode.

Successful in this, he joins his new post and marries. At first his pay is sufficient to procure all the necessities, as well as now and then one of the luxuries, of life; but the poorest are also the most prolific, and each year or two brings its installment of baby, until the already well burdened wife sees herself compelled to take to the wash tub as a profession; or where should she find the wherewith to fill all the little mouths and clothe the tender limbs? And so it has come to pass that the wives of our non-commissioned staff officers—the men who receive and issue, care and account for, the property of our staff departments, who faithfully perform their own work and a large share of their superiors' beside, who are appointed as a reward for services rendered and for the possession of special abilities—are looked upon by officers and civilians as necessarily washerwomen and the proper associates of only the lowest class within the pale of decency.

Can such a position be said to be a reward for either past or present services? or can the hope of preferment to it be much of a stimulus to good behavior on the part of younger soldiers? Then comes the worst! After ten, fifteen, twenty years' service on the N. C. staff, making, collectively, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, or forty years' service, the non-com. officer is discharged for disability or old age, with the privilege of entering the Soldiers' Home or a pension of from \$4 to \$16 per month. In either case he could possibly drag out his existence; but what of his wife and those of his children who have not reached adult age?

The young soldier entering the service has, if able and deserving, the prospect of a commission to spur him on. The old soldier—and were he the incarnation of all the virtues and the cream and substance of all learning—has no such beacon of hope. We cheerfully grant that a man already past the prime of life, with a family on his hands, has no business occupying the place which is properly filled only by a young and active man; but in the name of justice and fair dealing, give us some equivalent, for hope and reward deferred maketh the heart sick. Give us a position while in the Army that is worth the keeping and the younger soldiers striving for, and an assurance that when out of the Army through long service and infirmity we may be able to end our days in reasonable comfort, and not as an incubus to our families.

In no other service do the men charged with duties equivalent to those demanded of us receive such scant reward, either in pay or in rank. Why should there not be a warrant class in our Army as well as in our Navy? To that class the non-com. staff officer rightfully belongs.

Most honored Senator! While justice would be done to the non-com. officer, we think that it would also be to the interest of the Army and the Government to

establish a grade of warrant officers, not enlisted, in the Army, as in the Navy. To this grade all non-commissioned officers should, after a definite period of service as N. C. O., be entitled to be promoted, and at a certain age, or in consequence of infirmities contracted in the line of duty, retired from active service; and we would say to those who might be disposed to object on the ground of economy, *Fiat justitia; pereat mundus!*

I know that the honored soldier and statesman whom I have taken the liberty to address can do much to help us. May we not hope that he will look into the justice of our cause, and if satisfied thereof see that justice is done? With profound respect,

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

A despatch of August 24, from Brownsville, Texas, of August 24, states that three cases of yellow fever have developed at Fort Brown, and the troops have been distributed into camps near by.

Surgeon General Wales, U. S. N., will issue a circular, in which he will describe the scope and plan of the National Museum of Hygiene, for which Congress has made liberal appropriations. In the brief time that the museum has been established it has attracted great attention. Surgeon General Wales is in receipt of letters of the most flattering character from many leading physicians throughout the United States.

Major F. L. Guenther and Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Artillery, were at Creedmoor August 23d and 24th, practicing the riflemen in their charge. Saturday, August 26th, the first competition for places in the Department Team took place too late, of course, for us to give any detailed account this week.

The practice shooting was excellent. Indeed, the Army men have so far overshoot our international team. Sergeant Hess made a total of 89 out of 105; his score at 600 yards being 30 out of 36. Lowry made at 200 yards 29 out of 35. Sergeant Hubbard made at 600 yards 31 out of 35. Several averaged 84 out of 105.

THE presence this week at Newport, R. I., of President Arthur and Major-General Hancock has given a fillip to the gaieties of that charming resort and the "season" is going out in a blaze of glory. The programme laid out for the President includes a visit to the Casino, the torpedo station, and Fort Adams; several receptions, the principal one being by Governor Morgan, to which over 1,000 invitations have been issued. On the forenoon of August 23, President Arthur, accompanied by Governor Morgan and General Hancock, rode over to Fort Adams. As soon as the party entered the parade ground, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The visitors were met and escorted to the reviewing post by Major Hasbrouck, post commander, and Adjutant Dyer. The assembly was immediately sounded and the troops were soon in reviewing order. The honors of a review were then paid the Commander-in-Chief, the ceremony being very creditable to Major Hasbrouck and his troops. After the review General Hancock presented the officers of the post to the President and to the members of his personal staff, Captain Wharton and Lieutenant Barber. A drill of light Battery B on the glacis outside the fort followed. The drill included firing, and was witnessed by a large throng of sightseers. The official guests were subsequently entertained by Adjutant Dyer at his quarters, and when they left another salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The reception given by ex-Governor Morgan to the President took place, [Aug. 23]. Amongst those present were: Secretary of the Navy Chandler, Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and his aides, Captains Wharton and Barber; Admiral J. L. Worden, U. S. N., and Mrs. Worden; Commodore Baldwin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin; Paymaster L. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hobbs; Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., Mrs. Dyer and Miss Dyer; General James B. Fry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fry; General G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cullum; General A. P. Howe, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howe; Commander C. E. Clark, U. S. N.; General G. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ruggles; Admiral A. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor; General Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., and Mrs. Roberts; Lieutenant McIlvaine, U. S. N., and Mrs. McIlvaine; General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., and Miss Schofield; Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell, U. S. N.; Commander B. B. Bradford, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bradford; Col. W. E. Prince, U. S. A., retired; Captain T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and Mrs. Selfridge; Lieutenant F. M. Wise, U. S. N.; P. A. Engineer J. C. Kafer, U. S. N.; Surgeon H. Aulick, U. S. N.; P. A. Engineer John R. Edwards, U. S. N. August 24, the President and friends visited the Torpedo Station, where Captain T. O. Selfridge received them. A salute of 21 twelve pound torpedoes was fired. The party then repaired to the commandant's quarters, where the officers attached to the station were presented to the President and to Secretary Chandler. Successful experiments were had with wet and dry gun cartridges. The Edison lamps and electric dynamometer and converse system of defence were next exhibited in the electrical laboratory by Lieutenant Commander Caldwell. Next a control launch was run out with 25 pounds of gelatine, which, after it was dropped, was successfully fired by the President. Captain Selfridge then entertained the President and guests at luncheon. Afterward the "Tallapoosa" was hauled away from the gun-boat "Nina," and from the latter a 100-pound torpedo was exploded with tremendous force. The explosion was viewed by the President and from the deck of the "Tallapoosa." Upon the departure of the visitors a salute of 21 guns was fired from the marine battery.

RUMOR has it that Major R. Arnold, 5th U. S. Artillery, at present on Gen. Hancock's staff, will soon take command of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Mrs. Hudson, widow of Capt. W. Hudson, U. S. N., died at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 23, 1882.

RECENT advices from Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., date from Vevey, Switzerland, and do not indicate a very favorable condition of health.

LIEUT. Chas. G. Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, shortly to join Light Battery D of his regiment at Fort Omaha, is spending a portion of his graduating leave at Monroe, Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., was called away this week from Gaithersburg, Md., owing to the serious illness of his father, and will be absent for three or four weeks.

LIEUT. H. H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, whose arrival in New York from Europe we reported last week, will leave in a few days with recruits for San Francisco, after which he will join his regiment in the Department of the Columbia.

COL. Peter S. Michie has returned to West Point from his summer's visit to Fisher's Island, L. I.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., left New York, Aug. 25, to rejoin at Fort McHenry, Md.

CAPT. J. L. Tieron, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is spending his leave at Youngstown, N. Y., where he has many friends, gained during his command at Fort Niagara, which he vacated last November to go south with his battery.

LIEUT. W. L. Paulding, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., left there August 23, for Cleveland, to take charge of the guard at the Lake View Cemetery, over the remains of the late President Garfield. He relieved Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, 10th Infantry, August 24, the latter returning to Fort Wayne.

LIEUT. T. D. Maurice, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe early this week from an official visit to Baltimore.

LIEUT. R. M. Berry and Engineer Melville, U. S. N., were to be received by the Czar of Russia August 23, and to start for the United States August 24.

THE Court of Inquiry convened at the request of Colonel E. A. Carr, 6th U. S. Cavalry, met at Whipple Barracks, A. T. August 22, and sat with closed doors.

A GENERAL Court-martial, with Colonel D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., President, and Lieutenant A. C. Sharpe, Judge Advocate, met at Fort Duncan, Texas, Thursday of this week, for the trial of Lieutenant J. B. Chapman, 22d U. S. Infantry.

LIEUT. D. H. Floyd, U. S. Infantry, of Fort Maginnis, M. T., will visit the east in October next to remain for several months.

LIEUT. Commander H. C. White, U. S. N., was in New York this week, registering at the Brevort House.

Mr. N. S. Corbin, Collector of Customs at Point Isabel, Texas, a brother of Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., is reported down with the yellow fever.

THE Leavenworth Times, of Aug. 20, says: "Lieut. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., has gone to Kansas City. Mrs. Gen. Blair and daughter left for home yesterday. Lieuts. Erwin and Slocum went East yesterday. Lieut. Brooke, U. S. A., went to Kansas City yesterday. Lieut. Heyl is home from the East. He met Willis Taylor at Cape May."

Mr. R. R. COLGATE, of New York, who is to be married on August 31, at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, to Miss Prince, daughter of Col. W. E. Prince, U. S. A., is reported at the Ocean House.

LIEUT. S. C. Robertson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, lately returned from France, was to leave Washington this week for St. Louis, to accompany recruits from there to San Francisco, thence to join his troop at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will enter upon the command of the Department of the Platte, under assignment according to his brevet of Major General.

CAPT. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery, having been detailed for duty as commandant of cadets at West Point, the command of the Light Battery at Fort Adams will devolve at once upon another captain of the regiment.

CAPT. F. L. Shoemaker, 4th U. S. Cavalry, contemplates an early trip to Europe, to remain away for five or six months.

LIEUT. J. R. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., leaves there immediately for duty at West Point in the department of Mathematics.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., left Fort Warren, Mass., August 28d on a week's jaunt to New York and vicinity.

LIEUT. D. J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Artillery, joined at Fort Monroe, Va., August 23, from Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

CAPTS. Evan Miles and James A. Haughey, 21st U. S. Infantry, have returned to Vancouver Barracks from a pleasant trip to Fort Townsend.

LIEUT. J. S. Mallory, 2d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Coeur D'Alene.

LIEUT. Willis Wittich, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Townsend from temporary service to Vancouver Barracks.

Mr. J. G. Chandler, son of Secretary Chandler, is visiting Governor Ordway, at Yankton, D. T.

THE San Francisco Report, speaking of the proposed appointment of Major R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery, as commandant of the corps of Cadets at West Point, says: "The First Artillery regiment takes it as a compliment to itself, there being no more competent or popular officer in the service than Major Frank. Since his arrival here, about a year ago, he has been in command at Alcatraz. In private life he is a gentleman of the 'old school,' and his friends on the Pacific already number legion."

PROF. Postlethwaite, U. S. A., of West Point, is on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. John W. Ellis, of Newport, R. I.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., has had a busy week of it at Creedmoor.

RECENT advices from Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., date from Vevey, Switzerland, and do not indicate a very favorable condition of health.

LIEUT. Chas. G. Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, shortly to join Light Battery D of his regiment at Fort Omaha, is spending a portion of his graduating leave at Monroe, Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., was called away this week from Gaithersburg, Md., owing to the serious illness of his father, and will be absent for three or four weeks.

LIEUT. H. H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, whose arrival in New York from Europe we reported last week, will leave in a few days with recruits for San Francisco, after which he will join his regiment in the Department of the Columbia.

COL. Peter S. Michie has returned to West Point from his summer's visit to Fisher's Island, L. I.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The selection of the men who are to constitute the team for the rifle contest with the British in September next at Creedmoor was made in accordance with the announcement in our last week's issue.

The following are their names with the aggregate scores of each of the three days, on which the selection was based:

Names.	First	Second	Third	Aggregate
Van Heusen	169	182	158	509
Islam	165	180	160	505
Dolan	165	165	175	505
Griffiths	165	176	160	501
Paulding	164	169	155	488
Hinds	152	163	166	481
Alder	167	151	163	481
Ogden	166	167	145	478
Atkinson	164	163	150	477
Smith	167	158	154	477
Hinman	146	168	161	475
McNevin	150	156	154	460
Ward	156	148	151	455
Shakspere	134	151	169	454

The unsuccessful competitors made the following scores:

Names.	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aggregate
Denman	150	144	158	452	
Howard	150	164	137	451	
Pollard	138	161	139	438	
Farrow	129	142	165	436	
Morris	148	149	138	435	
Tolley	139	146	147	432	
Price	140	152	128	415	
Johnston	130	132	144	406	
Lauritzan	147	137	139	393	

The following are the aggregate scores of all the contestants for places on the team, showing the figures of each day:

Names.	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aggregate
Griffiths	97	85	87	87	337
Dolan	88	77	92	83	360
Van Heusen	92	73	88	92	353
Islam	85	63	87	79	325
Hinds	82	65	68	86	317
Paulding	81	59	84	90	328
Atkinson	89	75	83	87	323
Ogden	92	74	86	81	321
Alder	88	46	90	77	313
Hinman	78	68	60	78	282
McNevin	82	62	51	69	263
Shakspere	83	51	79	72	242
Denman	73	77	68	78	240
Ward	73	78	69	87	241
Howard	73	41	81	69	237
Pollard	80	51	63	75	235
Farrow	82	66	60	73	226
Johnston	90	15	80	49	214
Lauritzan	73	34	63	70	202
Price	73	61	82	70	201
Tolley	71	68	81	62	200
La Barnes	68	49	75	87	200
Lower	63	35	58	58	199
Williams	58	36	48	41	183

Tolley, La Barnes, Lower and Williams retired before the contest, while Captain Price was absent on a fishing excursion on the third day.

After the close of the shooting and the comparison of the records the election of the captain of the team was proceeded with and the choice fell unanimously on Col. John Bodine. A better selection could not have been made under any circumstances, and the record of Col. Bodine as a successful rifleman is so universally known that no further comment concerning his election to this important position is necessary than to state that he fills the bill in every respect.

The committee of the N. R. A. on the match have authority to add two members to the team, if such action should be required, in order to strengthen the latter, which leaves still a show for some of the unlucky contestants, who have since made the following scores:

	FIRST DAY.					Tot.
	200	500	600	800	900	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Farrow	31	25	29	28	29	31
Howard	27	32	28	24	27	25
Pollard	30	33	23	28	24	24
Lauritzan	28	21	22	30	24	27
Denman	25	23	26	20	18	23
SECOND DAY.						
	First	Second	Stage	Stage	Stage	Tot.
J. M. Pollard	82	84				166
G. E. P. Howard	83	83				166
W. M. Farrow	83	67				150
P. J. Lauritzan	84	59				143
The selection of the team has given general satisfaction, the men are energetic, hard workers, and an increased feeling of confidence in their ability to vanquish their adversaries is gradually gaining ground.						
It is stated that Col. Bodine has selected Capt. C. F. Robbins, formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 7th regt., as his adjutant—a good selection, as Capt. Robbins is a strict, energetic officer, and thoroughly understands his business.					</	

Dolan had some trouble with his eyes, which prevented him from finishing his score. Capt. Griffith had to leave before beginning his 800 yards practice; McNevin arrived too late to take part in the practice before the 800 yards range was reached; Atkinson was absent.

The scores made speak for themselves.

A special meeting, principally for the discussion of matters in connection with the coming great match, was held at the office of the Association, at 102 William street, on Tuesday, August 22, with General Molineux in the chair. There were also present: General Smith, Colonels Scott, Story, Copherthwaite, Oliphant, and Messrs. Stanton and Seabury. Gen. Molineux as president stated he had called the Board of Directors principally for these reasons:

1st. Subscriptions were coming in very slowly, and a close calculation showed that for absolute necessary expenses, without considering the propriety of entertaining the British team, we still needed some \$2,000.

2d. The Hilton Trophy was in danger of being carried away by the English from this country, and that measures should be taken to induce the National Guard of the different States to send teams to retain it in our possession. The terms of the matches allowed the volunteer force of Great Britain consolidated in one team, whereas the American teams had to be made up independently from each State, thereby handicapping the United States as a whole.

3d. The terms in the Hilton Trophy match as to military rifles to be used should be more clearly defined, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

"That military rifles allowed by the conditions of the Hilton match must be the same as those issued to the troops as the official arm of the State or Government represented by the contesting teams. No special imitation of said official rifles can be permitted.

"That the captain of the American team be authorized and requested to take charge of all matters relating to the proper boarding and maintenance of the team, to draw upon the treasurer of the National Rifle Association at such times as may be necessary (submitting the proper vouchers) for the requisite funds; that the Board of Directors hereby authorize Colonel Bodine, as captain of the team, to incur an expenditure not to exceed \$2 per diem per man for each member of the team, reserve and officers in addition to such other expenses as may be absolutely necessary; that while the Board of Directors request under these circumstances rigid economy, they desire to have furnished everything which in Colonel Bodine's opinion is necessary for the strength and comfort of the team.

"That beginning Monday, Sept. 4, and on each day during the fall meeting, admittance be charged upon Creedmoor Range as follows: For each civilian, 50c.; for each man in military uniform, 25c.; for each team of horses, including driver, 50c.; for each single horse, 25c.; excepting all directors and life members exhibiting their badges, competitors in matches, employees and officers of the law upon showing their authority. Directors, life and annual members will be admitted free during all days except those of the international matches.

"That the executive officer, Gen. J. B. Woodward, be authorized and requested to contract, at the expense of the association, for all clerks, score markers, guards, police, etc., necessary for the proper carrying out of the programme of the fall meeting.

"That the range committee be requested to arrange with the proprietors of the hotel at or near the range for a just and equitable tariff for refreshments, said tariff to be posted in conspicuous places to prevent imposition on the public."

It was also resolved that the members of the team who won the Hilton Trophy last year be decorated by the N. R. A. with suitable medals.

Col. Litchfield was appointed a committee of one to confer with Col. Church in reference to further arrangements in the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Revolver Match."

The Long Island Railroad having stated its inability to furnish the necessary facilities on Saturday for the increased traffic which will be occasioned by the international match, it will probably become necessary to change the date of the latter, and the following telegram was cabled to Sir Henry Halford in regard to this matter: "Do you object to match being one day earlier? Railroad facilities compel us to ask this."

Letters from the British Ambassador, Mr. Sackville West, and from the French Minister, Mr. Ronstan, announcing their intention of being present at the shooting of the match were read, and the treasurer announced the receipt of the following contributions:

Gen. Shaler and 1st Division staff.	\$100
Gen. Ward and 1st Brigade staff.	50
Gen. Fitzpatrick and 2d Brigade staff.	50
Co. F, 47th Regiment.	5
H. E. Dillingham.	10
R. H. Parks.	10
S. N. Hibbard.	25

Total.	\$250
Previous subscriptions.	\$1,505

Total.	\$1,755
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This amount is not half sufficient to properly defray the expenses of the match, and further subscriptions are still solicited by the association.

While referring to this matter it seems not out of place to state that Gen. Molineux, in an interview, stated to us that the lack of financial support not only puts the association in an embarrassing position in regard to the defrayment of the ordinary expenses of the match, but it also prevents the offering of a suitable prize to the winning team, a matter very essential in such cases, and also necessary as a stimulus to the contestants. Without the prize Gen. M. thinks the honor of the country not properly sustained, and for this reason he is making preparations to raise a fund of \$1,000 for the purchase of a suitable trophy for this purpose, stating that himself and his friend, Mr. Osgood, are ready to head the list with a subscription of \$100 each.

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

COLONEL R. H. Hall, 10th Infantry, U. S. Army, detailed to accompany Adj't.-Gen. Latta during the inspections, was present during the entire encampment of the Pennsylvania militia, of which we gave some account last week. His abilities as an officer, and the attention which he gave to every detail of the camp, assures us that great benefit will inure to the Guard from his criticisms and suggestions. Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, was also present and rendered valuable service as volunteer aide at division headquarters.

Rifles practice in the encampment for this year received a share of attention, one day being devoted to each brigade. The firing was at 200 yards by battalion, company and file. In rifle practice the troops of Pennsylvania are making but little advancement. Except in one or two organizations, no instruction has ever been

given in the position and aiming drill. Without this foundation to work upon, or until there is systematic instruction in the armories, it would almost appear that the time employed and the ammunition expended in trial practice as above is thrown away.

From appearances mounted and foot troops improved every opportunity, and in respect to drill the camp was made strictly a camp of instruction. The armory being the place to acquire a knowledge of company movements, very properly drills in the school of the company were sure, or at least gave, way to company skirmish drill, and to add a spice of reality blank cartridge was frequently used in the firings. One company of the 8th regiment and two of the 13th regiment were drilled by bugle; the signals being apparently well understood. The 13th regiment was the only one noticed deploying by numbers. The Guard, no doubt, had better understanding of skirmishing than ever before, but most of the drills lost all similarity to actual work, by the great regularity of both the individual and company movements. Being on a level plain, of course the men could not be instructed to take advantage of natural obstacles; but better instruction should have been given in regard to the rallies, and also in firing kneeling. We noticed that very many of the men almost rose to a standing position when executing the latter.

Full three-fourths of the regiments composing the National Guard of Pennsylvania are never brought together for battalion drill except during the encampments, and certainly no one noticing the progress made can doubt the benefits arising from their brief experience in camp. The companies are now so located throughout the State that a reorganization into regiments of three battalions each would be feasible; battalions could then be frequently maneuvered by the majors, and they could be held responsible for the drill. Two brigade drills were had in the 1st Brigade; both very good. There was also one in the 3d Brigade; it included many more movements than that of last year, and was altogether an improvement.

A brigade dress parade of the 1st Brigade took place on Sunday for the first time, the formation was strictly tactical in lines of masses instead of battalions in double column; a formation heretofore incorrectly followed. The steadiness of the men was specially commendable, and the manual throughout, and in every command, well nigh perfection. Some delay on the part of several officers, and a few slight errors marred the ceremony towards the last, but it was all in all the finest that we ever saw executed in the 1st Brigade.

The dress parade of the 2d Brigade was not so good, but excusable, for if it was not the first attempt, it was at best not more than the second. This brigade was marched into town later in the week, making a fine display, but it was hard to put them through the entire distance in company front. Column of fours would have been the thing. Thursday a dress parade of each brigade was followed by a marching salute to the major-general of the entire division.

Friday was the gala day of the encampment. The announcement that the review of the division by Governor Hoyt would take place brought the people from the surrounding country in throngs. Lewistown itself was almost deserted. The review was ordered at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The formations were made very slowly and somewhat irregular. As usual the men of a great many of the commands appeared to think that "parade rest" meant to lie down or to sit on their pieces; the general appearance was therefore more or less spoiled. The 1st regiment, Battalion State Fencibles, and Gray Invincibles, when noticed, however, were standing up well to the parade rest. The brigadier-generals of the 1st and 3d Brigades were in error in attempting to accompany the reviewing officer when about to review their brigades in line; all three generals were again in error in not turning out and taking their places on the right of the general of division during the passage of their brigades in review. The dropping of the colors, and especially sounding the march, was the best in the 1st Brigade; in fact in the other brigades it was so weak that we hardly noticed it; the dropping of the colors of the 13th regiment in the 3d Brigade was one exception.

Altogether the review passed off with but few points to criticize, and very many to commend; the marching was steady, the cadence generally good, alignments excellent, but few exceptions ranks were too open. Salutes were good, bad, and indifferent; many failed to turn the head, others made but little more than a non-commissioned staff officer's salute, and very many were stiff and ungraceful. The 8th regiment was the first to pass; the leading company marched splendidly, and both the ninth and tenth companies were specially noticed for well closed ranks. Captain of color company saluted badly. In the 4th regiment salutes were bad in second, third, and seventh companies; 13th regiment, captain of first and third companies made excellent salutes, color company bad; 9th regiment, fourth company was out of step; 18th regiment, captain of third company failed to look toward reviewing officer; 16th regiment, leading company passed with ranks well closed. Several companies passed, guides with bayonets unfixed. If we recollect, this was noticed in the 5th, 14th, and 15th regiments in all. There were five companies so noted in the latter. As a body, company ranks were better closed in the 1st regiment than in any other, but the step was short and mincing. Two captains in the 3d regiment were noticed as making excellent salutes. The 8th regiment in general made an excellent appearance; the 18th has a long, slapping step, which carries them ahead apparently with but little fatigue, which some of the others would do well to copy. To say which regiment passed the best is impossible. Altogether the division made a magnificent display, and excepting perhaps the one at Washington as a part of the inaugural ceremonies of President Garfield, nothing like it has been seen since the war.

An impartial observation of the National Guard in camp does not lead to the opinion that it is specially defective either in a knowledge of the drill or of the ceremonies; at least the lack of knowledge in this respect can readily be corrected. It is greatly lacking in the minutiae of the soldier's duty, and especially of field duty. It is evident that these encampments are working a change for the better; the progress that has been made in two years is almost marvellous, yet there is still a wide field for improvement. Instruction in the position of the soldier, setting up drill and the balance step seems to be entirely neglected; from inquiries we believe not one-sixth of the Guard have ever been put through either a single time. The physique of many of the men, but for this neglect, would appear excellent, and their carriage would certainly be more graceful and their marching more steady and easier to themselves. When off drill, but out of quarters, the proper attention is not given to personal appearance, though in this respect there was an improvement over last year. Occasionally we noticed men with the coat buttoned high with nothing visible but half an inch of blue flannel shirt; the effect was much better and more soldierly than the white collars shown by some, which soon soiled and became unsightly. In military courtesy the Guard is improving, but the men appear to still look upon saluting superior officers as a personal concession rather than as reflecting honor upon the uniform and corps. Guard duty, one of the most important branches of the soldier's profession, and one which they will learn practically in camp if anywhere, is still very badly performed. In making the grand rounds of some forty posts one night but one man could give his instructions properly; and but three or four challenged with proper snap and vim. Upon another night with a number of officers mounted not a single sentinel ordered one to dismount before advancing with the countersign. Several sentinels did not have the countersign, yet go into town any night and every other man had not only the countersign but the parole. Command is needless. The fault is not so much with the men as with the officers and with the non-commissioned officers, though with the facilities at hand it is surprising that they do as well as they do. It is true in the better organizations the non-coms. are required to pass an examination before being warranted, but from appearances this only extends to a few questions in tactics. Schools of instruction for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers should be established. The 13th regiment, we believe, pursues some such course and relates to guard duty; it certainly shows beneficial results. Recruits are too frequently permitted to take part in company drills long before they are fit to leave the squad. In other words first principles are neglected, and when they are finally promoted to non-coms. they lack the knowledge of privates. Another trouble is, all officers are more or less embarrassed by former relations with the men.

In turning out the guard they generally erred in over politeness and turned out for everybody. Guard mounting was by brigade in the 1st and 3d Brigades and by regiment, and the

greater part of the time in the 2d. In the 1st Brigade, upon conclusion of the ceremony regimental details were returned to their regiments. At Division headquarters the duty was a part of the time performed by the unattached company and part of the time by details. The sentinels received a great deal of instruction, and the duty was an improvement over last year, and throughout the camp the improvement was progressive during the week.

The Artillery has been reorganizing since last year, and is now composed of three batteries, A, B, and C, reporting to division headquarters. Its condition is by no means what it should be. The reorganization of a year or more ago gave it a blow that it will take time to recover from. The guns are antiquated, and the harness so old that the first jump of the horses under fire would rip it in pieces. The Cavalry, Washington Troop and Sheridan Troop, are solid and serviceable, but not brilliant. The men generally own their mounts and know how to stick on, but their military seat might be very much improved.

The First City Troop Cavalry disembarked from the cars at Lewistown on the morning of August 5. Reaching camp a rest was made until 2:30 o'clock P. M., when they were inspected, and an hour or so later they filed out of camp and began their 100 mile march to reach Philadelphia by the morning of August 12. One ambulance and a baggage train of three wagons accompanied the troops, and in addition two men were taken along as cooks. The country was to be depended upon for more or less subsistence, and with exception of coffee, sugar, candles, and rations of like nature, but few supplies were taken. A march of about 12 miles was made the first afternoon. For the next three days the march averaged twenty-seven to thirty miles each day, one day being thirty-three miles; thereafter the distance was shortened. Routine duties for the day commenced at 3 o'clock A. M., when cooks were awakened by the guards. At 3:30 reveille, and in rapid succession water call, table call, breakfast call, and boots and saddles. It was generally 5 to 5:30 A. M. each morning when the troops filed out for the day's march, which terminated generally at from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., when the men went into bivouac for the remainder of the day and night. Guards were established, roll calls made, and everything conducted as it would be in service. Discipline was strictly enforced, no stragglers being permitted. The men in nearly every case own their mounts, and each man was compelled to groom his own horse. The arrival in Philadelphia was on time, every man coming in in good condition and not a single horse disabled. It may not be out of place to say that a French preparation, phenol sodique, was found very beneficial when used during the march on horses showing signs of soreness. The distance marched each day was considerably greater than is permitted by tactics for cavalry in changing station, or even when acting as escort. That a first attempt should be so successful certainly shows excellent management on the part of Capt. Grubb and Lieut. Carpenter, both veterans of the late war. The apathy which existed in the troops for so long has of late given way to an energy and vim that carries everything before them; and this last undertaking more than ever commands admiration. The Sheridan Troop also marched a shorter distance to camp, from the neighborhood of their company rendezvous, Tyrone.

Discipline, while excellent in camp, was only fair outside. The service of a cavalry provost guard was constantly in requisition keeping men not having the proper pass out of town. As usual, details were sent in advance to put up tents, which we incline to think is impolitic. They are under comparatively little restraint, and sometimes bring disgrace on the entire command. If the practice is continued, they should in future be compelled to dig sinks, use them, and properly police the camp. As it is, for two or three days a good part of the time which should be devoted to drill is taken up with stone picking. A permanent camp ground, it is hoped, will be the remedy before long. And as a preventative for bad behavior, both before and after camp, the division commander's presence as the first one on the ground and the last to leave it, would doubtless prove beneficial.

It would be much better to begin the encampment in the middle of the week, instead of on a Saturday; but one pay day would then be passed by the men while away. Being the first encampment of the entire division, it was more or less an experiment, but so far a successful one that hereafter it is probable the guard will be encamped in body whenever possible.

For the second year the policy of subsisting the men on the U. S. Army ration has been pursued, and with the most satisfactory results. The quantity is increased in one or two articles, otherwise no change is made. The men purchase a few luxuries, but we think at Lewistown there was less of this than last year. The cooking is done by company cooks, hired for the occasion. The method of subsisting the men in Pennsylvania is certainly much cheaper, and we believe is attended by better results, than is the lavish expenditure in the same department of other States. The organization of the Guard in Pennsylvania is based on strictly military principles. Improve its elementary drill, induce military thoughts and bearing; its discipline thus increased it would be the equal of any division in the world, and with all its defects as a body it to-day equals, if it does not surpass, the National Guard of any State in the Union.

In closing our report we return thanks for the gratifying courtesies and valuable facilities extended to us by one and all with whom we came in contact.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST CALIFORNIA INFANTRY.

This regiment performed its first tour of camp duty this year at San Jose. It went into camp on the 1st of July and remained there through the 8th, coming to San Francisco on the 4th to participate in the observances of that day, and returning to camp the same evening. It is commanded by Col. John H. Dickinson, and is the oldest regimental organization in the State. It was formed in May, 1861, from the following organizations: California Guard, City Guard National Guard, Black Hussars, California Fusiliers, Light Guard, French Guard, and California Rifles. Some of these date their organization from the earliest days of California, and great pride is felt by both officers and men in the history and traditions of the regiment. They receive but a meager support from the State, but their own zeal and personal efforts have kept the regiment in a high state of discipline and efficiency.

It is at present composed of eight companies with an aggregate strength of 571; the average aggregate present during camp was 313. They are well uniformed and equipped and present a soldierly appearance. The men are of fine physique and better fitted to endure the hardships of military service than most city regiments. A want of uniformity in the belts of the different companies was noticed. The white cross belt does not look as military in camp as the black waist belt, and is objectionable on many accounts.

The camp was located in a shady grove adjoining the Agricultural Fair grounds; these latter afforded excellent facilities for drills, parades, and target practice. It was laid out according to prescribed forms and with regulation precision. All sanitary conditions were carefully observed. The camp was thoroughly policed daily and the usual measures taken to prevent the accumulation of filth and litter; the kitchens were models of neatness.

The daily routine of duty was prescribed in orders, and the time was well improved in profitable work. Company drills took place from 6:30 to 7:30 and battalion drill from 8 to 9 A. M.; the remainder of the forenoon was devoted to rifle practice under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice, and some very good shooting was done. Dress parade was had at 5 P. M., and after that guard mounting. This ended the duties of the day; the evenings were devoted to

social enjoyment. All the drills and ceremonies were exceedingly creditable, officers and men evincing a fair knowledge of their duties and an aptitude in the performance of them; a stringent criticism would point out many inaccuracies and minor faults, but of these none appeared more sensible than themselves, and time and opportunity only are necessary to their correction. Guard duty was regularly and intelligently performed; official honors and compliments were uniformly rendered and good order everywhere prevailed. The sobriety and orderly conduct of the troops on the streets as well as in camp were subjects of general remark by the citizens of San Jose. The dates of the camp closed with a review by the brigade commander and a sham fight, which the writer did not witness but which were highly praised by those who did.

The feature of this camp which merits most commendation was the method of subsisting the troops. The regimental commissary purchased all the supplies and employed a steward and sixteen cooks and waiters. The tables were laid under the trees, no other shelter being necessary in this climate, and excellent meals of the best meats, vegetables and fruit in abundance were served in the most satisfactory manner. This was done in a business like way that was very creditable to that department. The average number of men fed per day including waiters and guests was 380, at a cost per man per day of 58½ cents. The marked absence of the usual cases of sickness is doubtless attributable to this method of feeding them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MICHIGAN ENCAMPMENT.

In accordance with General Orders No. 16, of May 23, 1882, the Brigade of Michigan State Troops, composed of 1st, 2d and 3d regiments, 8 companies each, with 1st Battalion of 4 companies, being the entire military force of the State, commenced their annual encampment at Camp Jerome, Island Lake, on the 10th, and closed on the 14th instant, being in camp five full days. The Brigadier General, Wm. H. Withington, with his Staff, reached the camp ground early on the 9th, and the companies all reported for duty before the evening of that day, with the exception of one from Lake Superior district, which arrived next morning.

These troops are uniformed nearly similar to the Regular Army, including dress and fatigue suits. They are armed with the Sharps breech loading military rifle and have a full equipment of tents. They provide and cook their own rations and furnish necessary messing arrangements for which the State allows them 75 cents per day, and furnishes them with mess tents, tables, and cook sheds. The State pays the officers the pay proper of the Regular Army of 1863, with 75 cents per day for rations, and forage for horses, and the men \$1.25 per day and 75 cents for rations. The troops are transported to and from camp at State expense, and are allowed pay and subsistence for the time, while the whole expense of the camp is also borne by the State.

The camp was most favorably located, bordering on one of the beautiful Michigan lakes, while two others adjoin it. The soil being gravelly and the location high proved most favorable, while the weather was good during the entire time. The regulations established and routine of camp duty were in strict accordance with the Army regulations and custom of service, including guard mounting and dress parade, while a system of company and battalion drill, with target practice, was vigorously followed.

Although the troops of this State have had annual encampments for several years, the one just closed has surpassed all others in every respect, the troops being well represented as to numbers, while the duties were cheerfully and well performed, fully demonstrating the facts that encampments of the State troops are not only popular in the extreme, but are most profitable as a means of military education, and at the same time developing progress in this respect from year to year.

In General Order 33, of August 14, the Adjutant General states as follows:

The Commander-in-chief has encamped with the State troops for the past three days.

He has taken pains to visit their regimental camps and met with much pleasure the officers and men at their respective quarters.

He notices with much satisfaction their comfortable quarters and very complete messing outfit.

Their extensive camps, surpassing all previous efforts, so pleasant and finely arranged, produce a scene not before witnessed in this State.

The brilliant military display, proficiency of drill and manœuvres, coupled with soldierlike appearance and bearing, are alike creditable to the State and the troops.

The equipment of the officers and men excels in every respect that of any previous encampment.

He is gratified to learn from commanders that the deportment of the command has been most satisfactory.

Brig. Gen. Withington also congratulates the brigade upon the accomplishment of a most successful tour of camp duty.

Camp Jerome stands as last and best of all the encampments of the State troops.

The drills have been uninterrupted, profitable and creditable. The plan of allowing companies to subsist themselves is a demonstrated success. The health of the command has been excellent. The behavior of the men has been, with few exceptions, and they it is believed exaggerated, soldierly, gentlemanly and every way commendable.

The general believes the 1st Brigade cannot be excelled by any brigade of troops in the military of the United States in all that makes efficient soldiers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO ENCAMPMENT.

CLEVELAND, August 21, 1882.

This week ending August 19 has been an eventful one for the Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Light Artillery, each company having had an encampment, the Artillery at Boston near Cleveland, and the Grays at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. The Artillery remained in camp for four days and gave some very fine badges as prizes for best marksmanship in each detachment. The Grays encampment lasted for eight days, and was one of the best encampments they ever held. The camp was christened Camp Frazer in honor of their much esteemed commander, who has held the office of captain for thirteen years. The Grays camp at Chautauqua was a model one in location and arrangements, situated as it was on the lake shore with its surroundings of summer cottages, with Chautauqua's grand scenery as a background. Each day brought new pleasures and attractions, and at breaking up all were unanimous in saying it seemed more like three than eight days' encampment. Nor was the military part slighted,

as the company had their regular routine of duty, which was strictly lived up to. While in camp the officers presented the company with a company color, also a stand of Stars and Stripes. The company also presented the captain with a very handsome sword, and their surgeon with a sword. The Buffalo City Guard Cadets visited camp on Thursday, the 17th, and were entertained by an excursion on the lake; both commands gave a dress parade in the evening. The residents and visitors at Chautauqua did everything in their power to make the encampment a pleasant one, and the Grays in return won the esteem and friendship of all, by their manly and quiet conduct.

NEW YORK.—Frank Hunter was elected 2d lieutenant 29th separate company on Aug. 17.

Orders for inspection and muster of the following organizations have been issued from the A. G. O.: Third division, Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, commanding; 3d separate company, at Oneonta, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 10.45 A. M.; 27th separate company, at Malone, Thursday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.; General and staff of 6th brigade, at Utica, Monday, Sept. 11, 2.30 P. M.; 24th and 28th separate companies, at Utica, Sept. 11, 3 P. M.; 31st separate company, at Mohawk, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.; 36th and 37th separate companies, at Schenectady, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M. Fourth division, Major-Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, commanding: 6th battery, at Bainbridge, Thursday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.; General and staff of 7th brigade, at Syracuse, Monday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.; 5th battery, at Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 10 A. M.; 40th, 41st, and 42d separate companies at Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.; 29th and 38th separate companies, at Oswego, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.; 39th separate company, at Watertown, Friday, Sept. 6, 8, 9 A. M.

The 23d regiment is anxious for its target practice, and has applied for a day for 1st general practice at Creedmoor.

The Fulton team of the 29th separate company proved victorious over a 41st separate company team in a match on the East Syracuse Range, Aug. 17. Result: 29th team, Campbell, 78; DeRusha, 78; Hilleck, 74; Patterson, 70; Mason, 59—total, 359. 41st separate company, Butler, 79; Wilkinson, 79; Rundell, 67; Lombard, 64; Totman, 53—total, 312—the Fulton team winning by 17 points.

2d Lieut. C. Denning, lately elected in Co. G, 74th regiment, passed the Examining Board.

Co. C, D, and F, 74th regiment, took part in the Grand Army Encampment at Driving Park.

1st Sergt. C. Zacher was elected 2d lieutenant in Co. G, 74th regiment.

A battalion and inspection drill of the 74th regiment took place at the armory Friday evening, Aug. 25.

The work on the 13th regiment rifle gallery has commenced, with the promise to have it finished in 40 days. The gallery will be 200 feet long, and constructed in a very substantial manner. It is to be covered with boiler iron all through.

We have received invitations to the annual seaside dinner of the board of officers of the 11th regiment at Grobe's Hotel, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 29.

An election of a captain for Co. F, 8th regiment, will take place at the armory on Monday, Aug. 28, at 8 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The camp of the 2d Brigade at Framingham was pitched and ready for occupation on Monday, Aug. 21, at 1.30 P. M. Brig.-Gen. Peach arrived at 12.30 P. M.

Second Lieut. J. F. Jackson has been appointed paymaster of the 1st regiment.

The 8th regiment has received permission to wear white canvas helmets during the encampments.

CALIFORNIA.—The National Guard will parade on the 9th of September for target practice under the supervision of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice, under the rules of the National Rifle Association.

Distance for companies armed with Springfield rifles, cal. 45 and cal. 50, and for cavalry companies armed with carbines 200 yards.

Each officer and man will fire five shots. No sighting shots.

RHODE ISLAND.—The most noted event in Rhode Island military circles was the visit of the Montgomery Guards of Portland, Me., to Providence on August 18, as the guests of the Meagher Guards of the latter city. The Portland Montgomerys form Company E of the 1st Regiment Maine Militia, and are a well drilled organization. Having been received at the depot under a salute of artillery, they were escorted to the Continental Steamboat Company dock and embarked on the *Day Star* for Rocky Point. The handsome appearance of the command during the march through the streets elicited favorable comment on all sides.

A handsome dinner was partaken of at Rocky Point, after which both commands returned to Providence, where on their arrival at 5 P. M. the city companies of the 5th battalion, Co. A, U. T. A., the Slocum Light Guard, and Fourth battalion, R. L. M., of Providence, and Tower Light Infantry, of Pawtucket, were drawn up in line at the Crawford street bridge for their escort to the armory of the Meaghers. The line was dismissed at 7.40 P. M.

A brilliant round of festivities in honor of the guests took place, winding up with a dance at the First Light Infantry hall.

Exhibition drills by both commands also took place on the occasion, of which the following is a brief summary: The Meaghers took the first turn with 12 files under command of Lieut. Hackett. The movements consisted of marching in columns of fours, columns of two and company front, fours left about and right about, fours in circle left wheel, on right in line, on left into line from column of fours, loadings and firings direct and standing, and the manual of arms. The drill as a whole turned out very satisfactory and was copiously applauded.

The Montgomeys followed with a drill executed to strokes upon a triangle by the captain, and performed the following movements: Marching columns of fours, column of company, in both double and single rank, right by file and re-forming in fours, the manual of arms, loading and firing, standing, kneeling and in line, finishing with the bayonet exercise.

They executed these with ease and without error, receiving tremendous applause during the performance and at the finish. They departed for Portland at 4.15 P. M., Aug. 19.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. McLear.—This regiment held its second general practice at Creedmoor on Monday, Aug. 20. Fifty-four succeeded to make marksmen's scores as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig, 25.
Co. A.—T. M. Harvey, 44; Corp. John Corry, 39; 1st Sergt. Geo. Booth, 33; Corp. Alex. Schwartz, 30; Fred. Borsman, 29; Wm. Prendergast, 28; Wm. Bryant, 27; J. G. Fairtough, 26; R. B. Thompson, 26; E. F. Kessier, 26; Sergt. Edward Prendergast, 25; Henry Francis, 26; Chas. Lory, 26; Chas. Donner, 25; Geo. Bourgignon, 25.
Co. B.—Corp. W. E. Bailey, 35; F. A. McCarthy, 32; H. A. Vandemoog, 29; C. H. Dean, 28; Corp. C. H. Lachner, 26;

T. B. Brevoort, 26; Sergt. J. J. Hart, 25; Corp. J. T. Havens, 25; T. P. Gama, 25; J. F. Harkins, 25.

Co. C.—J. H. Post, 33; C. E. Bockelman, 31; C. Silk, 30; R. H. Oliffe, 30; Corp. C. V. Taylor, 27; Sergt. J. P. McNamara, 26; C. T. Scott, 25.

Co. D.—John E. Henshaw, 23.

Co. E.—Corp. W. J. Jennings, 34; G. McDonough, 28; Lient. A. C. Kline, 27; A. D. Doopman, 27; J. Clancy, 26.

Co. F.—Sergt. W. H. Murray, 28; Corp. M. E. Kene, 25.

Co. G.—D. Hunger, 29; A. Johnson, 29; Capt. Wm. Wendum, 27; E. Christensen, 26; J. Schweder, 25.

Co. H.—Lient. J. Cutts, 33; W. Smith, 32; Z. Hampton, 31; Sergt. W. R. Owens, 28; W. Aitkin, 27; J. Boves, 26; Ed. Loran, 26.

Co. I.—Lieut. W. F. Morris, 36.

The 17th Separate Co. was also out for practice with the following success:

Q. M. G. W. Haviland, 27; Sergt. W. C. Hepburn, 25; Sergt. W. R. Pratt, 27; Corp. J. H. Walker, 28; Corp. W. F. Boardman, 25; M. F. Covert, 31; C. Graham, 28; A. Graham, 28; G. W. Wood, 33; F. E. Morris, 30; G. G. Baker, 26; F. K. Gurley, 26; E. T. Read, 30. Total, 13.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. No. 13 of Aug. 18, 1882, appoints Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Camp, Paymaster-General, Major Fredk. A. Spencer, Brigade Inspector of Target Practice, and Major Wm. H. Stowe, Examining Board for the examination in military tactics of officers. The Board will convene at the Brigade Encampment at Niantic, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1882, at 9 A. M. Each officer appearing before the Board will be examined in the tactics required for the proper performance for the duties of his position, and the result of each examination will be reported. The Board will also examine all officers ordered before it as to their general knowledge of military duties outside of tactics, and will make a special report of such examination.

The following officers are ordered before this Board: those of the Artillery, 1st and 2d regiments on Wednesday, Sept. 6, and those of the 3d and 4th regiments and the 5th Battalion on Thursday, Sept. 7.

Battery A.—Capt. Wm. H. Lee, 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Foote, 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Fowler.

1st Regt.—Capt. L. H. Hotchkiss, 1st Lieut. T. T. Welles, 2d Lieut. J. W. Crane, 2d Lieuts. A. Allen, G. C. McLean, W. R. Dunn, Wm. H. McLean.

2d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Leavenworth, Capt. F. Banister, Capt. J. H. Keefe, Capt. E. O. Shaler, Capt. Frank R. White, Capt. G. H. Yale, 1st Lieuts. E. Lynn, W. U. Pearce, J. B. Doherty, 2d Lieuts. J. H. Reid, J. Garrity, F. T. Lee, C. E. Hall.

3d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Bentley, Adj't. C. F. Chaney, Capt. D. G. Arnold, C. P. Boynton, 1st Lieuts. A. B. Harrington, D. C. Lekeher, D. N. Medbury, 2d Lieuts. G. H. Spangler, M. J. Roach, C. Bransfield, F. P. Goff, C. A. Jackson.

4th Regt.—Capts. C. Wilcoxson, C. Quion, 1st Lieuts. W. B. Phillips, G. W. Wheeler, C. Delury, B. H. Weller, 2d Lieuts. A. E. Moore, F. E. Bassett, N. Benedict, E. Morehouse.

5th Battalion—Adj't. J. O. Jones, Capt. W. H. Latimer, 1st Lieut. L. E. Seymour, 2d Lieuts. C. H. Walker, John Jones.

The Q. M. General will provide an office for the Board, and the Paymaster-General will pay the officers of the 5th Battalion, reporting for examination, their transportation and per diem of pay and allowance as provided by law for regular duty.

The following is the list of calls of Camp Harmon from September 4 to 9 at Niantic: Roville, 5.30; surgeons' call, 6; breakfast, 6.30; police call, 7; company drill, 7.30 to 8.30; guard mounting, 9 A. M.; battalion drill, 10 A. M. to 12 M.; dinner, 12.30; battalion drill, 2 to 3.30; police call, 4; brigade dress parade, 5; supper, 6; tattoo, 10; taps, 10.30 P. M.

Review by Gov. Bigelow, Friday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.; battalion drill by the regiments, drill by the battery and brigade dress parade will follow. The brigade is encamped in the following order: 3d regiment, 1st regiment, 2d regiment, 4th regiment, Battery A.

Matches open to the Volunteer Militia during the encampment:

Company Match.—Open to all companies of the Volunteer Militia (one platoon of the 1st Maine Battery reckoned as a company). No entrance fee. Distance—from five different points, from one to five hundred yards—unknown to companies. Targets—twenty, size of man. Rifle—Springfield B. L., cal. 45. Cartridges—regulation. Rounds—9. Each "hit" to count one. Largest number of "hits" to win.

Time—one-half minute to each firing point. In this match, the company commander will move his company to different points on the field, designated by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, halt and be allowed one-half minute to fire sights and take their shot. Prizes—1st \$25, 2d \$15, 3d \$10.

Regimental Team Match.—Open to teams of twelve men from each regiment. Distance—200 yards, standing, and 500 yards, lying. Cartridges—any. Rifle—Springfield B. L., cal. 45. Rounds—five. Highest aggregate score to win. Prize—\$25.

Company Team Match.—To occur on Monday immediately after arrival of teams. Open to one team of ten men from each company—and one team of ten men from each platoon of battery. Distance—200 yards, standing. Rifle—Springfield B. L., cal. 45. Cartridges—any. Rounds—seven. Highest score to win. Prizes—1st \$25, 2d \$15, 3d \$10, 4th \$5.

Individual Match.—The Champion Prize for 1882, for best score, will be given to the one making the highest score in the Company Team Match. Prize (Presented by the U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.) Single barrel Shot Gun costing \$30, and 200 shells costing \$5. Nickel plated Re-loader, costing \$2. Clinex Gun Cleaner, costing \$2.

Figure of Merit Prize.—To the company having the highest figure of merit will be given a Prize Silk Flag, costing \$100, presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., to become property of company making highest figure of merit for 3 consecutive years, company firing in full dress.

In other matches either full dress or fatigue uniform. No sighting shots will be allowed, and no cleaning, except between the 200 and 500 yard ranges, in the Regimental Team Matches.

STATISTICS OF OUR WARS.

We gather the following statistics from an interesting oration, delivered by General Thomas L. Young, at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, Decoration Day, May 30, 1882:

Total number of bounty land warrants issued prior to May 1, 1882, under various acts of Congress, for services rendered in the several wars prior to March 3, 1855, with the denominations of the same, and the aggregate number of acres represented by them:

		Estimated average acres.	Acres.
War of Revolution—			
Issued prior to 1800.....	14,157	160	2,265,120
Issued subsequent to 1800.....	2,506	160	400,960
War of 1812-'14.....	29,085	160	4,492,600
War of 1812-'14.....	1,101	320	352,320
War of 1812-'14, Canadian Vols.....	285	160	45,600
Mexican War.....	80,668	160	12,943,880
Mexican War.....	7,585	40	303,320
Act of 1850.			
1812 and Indian Wars.....	27,439	160	4,390,240
1812 and Indian Wars.....	57,712	80	4,616,960
1812 and Indian Wars.....	108,971	40	4,158,840
Act of 1852.			
Militia call'd into service, 1812-'52.....	1,223	160	195,680
Militia call'd into service, 1812-'52.....	1,698	80	185,840
Militia call'd into service, 1812-'52.....	9,066	40	362,640
Act of 1855.			
All wars prior to March 3, 1855, an equalization act.....	114,679	160	18,848,820
	96,988	120	11,688,560
	6	100	600
	49,428	80	3,955,040
	359	60	21,640
	540	40	21,800
	5	10	50
Total due to May 1, 1882.....			68,618,720

All of the records of the Pension Office relating to warrants issued for the War of Revolution prior to 1800, were lost in the fire which destroyed the War Department in that year, and the number of warrants issued can only be estimated from the highest numbered warrant found in the records of locations. The warrants issued for the War of Revolution were of various denominations, ranging from 100 to 1,100 acres; but the average is believed to be about 160 acres each. At \$1.25 per acre, the value of such lands as the Government has at all periods thrown open to location by these warrants is \$85,767,137.50.

The above report does not include several quite large grants under special acts of Congress, warrants for which were, in some cases, issued directly from the General Land Office, and of which the Pension Office has no record; nor does it include the Virginia military land grants for War of Revolution, which were satisfied by the General Government after the cession of the Northwestern Territory by Virginia. None of these Virginia claims were passed upon by the Pension Office, but they were settled in the General Land Office.

Total amount paid to soldiers, sailors, marines, privates, etc., for services rendered prior to March 1, 1861, to include allowances to March 1, 1882, is \$127,925,758.95. This sum is divided among different classes of pensioners in about the following proportions, viz:

To Revolutionary soldiers for service pensions.....	\$46,177,000
To Revolutionary widows, half-pay pensions.....	12,750,000
To invalid pensioners for all wars from the Revolution to 1861.....	22,223,000
To Army widows for all wars other than the Revolution and prior to 1861.....	6,100,000
To Revolutionary soldiers and heirs as commutation.....	1,904,000
To different persons for services in Army, Navy and civil life, by special acts.....	1,216,000
To Navy invalids.....	4,250,000
To Navy widows.....	2,670,000
To survivors and widows of the War of 1812, for service pensions under the acts of February 14, 1871, and March 9, 1878.....	666,000
	23,069,000

There has been paid for pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1861-'5, and to their widows, minor children and dependent relatives up to March 1, 1882, the sum of \$500,781,550.

There were 2,730,178 enlistments during the period of the War of 1861-'5. Of these enlistments 312,400 were for nine months and less; 298,706 were for one year; 44,400 were for two years, making 750,506 of a term of service for two years and less. Of the three-year enlistments, 153,507 re-enlisted while they were in the field, and before the expiration of their original term of service as veteran volunteers. The largest possible number who could be expected to re-enlist would be, in round numbers, 1,000,000, leaving 1,780,173 soldiers to be accounted for.

While in the service, 204,369 died, and 285,145 were discharged for disability. Out of this latter number it is believed that 40 per cent. have died. Apply the ratio of mortality to the remaining number, 19 per cent., and there would survive at the present time 1,103,862.

There are now on the pension roll the names of 183,212 soldiers, and about 230,000 claims for soldiers are now on the files at the Pension Office, which have not been allowed, so that on this basis of calculation there would survive 710,650 who have not received or made application for pension.

In round numbers there have been allowed 201,000 claims to the widows, children and dependent relatives of the soldiers of this war, and there remain on the files of the Pension Office 79,778 claims of this class which have not been allowed. Applying the same ratio to the probable number who could, in the future, apply for pension, of this same class 156,000 is believed to represent the maximum.

LATE advices from Hayti state that affairs there continue in an unsettled and wretched condition. At Cape Haytien, July 5, a serious row occurred between an Aux Cayes regiment stationed there and the local regiments, which was with difficulty quelled by the officers.

THE statistics of drunkenness in the British army show that of about 180,000 men, upwards of 28,000 were punished for drunkenness during a single year; and the fact that the number of convictions have been nearly 44,000 shows that almost in every case the offence has been committed twice in the period, yet this is an improvement. About one soldier in eight is convicted of intemperance during the year, while the number of convictions has been reduced from 100 to 25 per cent. on the total numbers.

A PARLIAMENTARY return which has been issued shows the amount of shipping—tons weight of hull—estimated and built from the year 1865-'6 to the year 1881-'2 for the British navy. The total number of iron-clads, and wooden, iron, and composite vessels actually built during that period in Her Majesty's dock-yards and by contract amounted to 922,953 tons, of the value of £15,174,690. The smallest quantity of shipping built in any one year during that period was 18,566 tons in 1866-'7, and the largest quantity in the year following, when 27,428 tons were built. The greatest value represented by the shipping constructed in one year was in 1876-'7, when £1,428,418 were expended in the construction of 24,280 tons of shipping, principally composite vessels. The return also includes a statement of the amount of money proposed to be spent on labor, and that actually spent on the several ships building in Her Majesty's dock-yards during the year 1881-'2, showing the corresponding tonnage. For armored ships the amount proposed to be spent was £389,357, and that actually spent £350,585, upon a tonnage actually built of 10,748. For unarmored vessels, the amount proposed to be spent was £187,956, and that actually spent £169,939, upon 4,690 tons actually built. The amount of unarmored ships proposed to be built by contract during 1881-'2 was 4,050 tons, at an expenditure of £220,645; the amount actually built was 3,172 tons, for which £194,119 has been paid. There were no armored ships built by contract during that period.

The French scheme for making an artificial sea in the interior of Africa has been abandoned. The commission appointed to investigate the project has reported that the inevitable cost would be out of all proportion to the problematical advantages, being somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000. Aside from the impracticable nature of the enterprise it was reported that several positive losses might be expected to result from it. One savant declared that by the influx of the sea an immense number of fresh water wells would be filled up and rendered useless, to the great detriment of the people on the neighboring slopes who are now in the habit of resorting to them. Another maintained that when the sea was formed the breezes and spray from it would destroy the vegetation around, and prove specially hurtful to the date palm trees which are now a great source of profit and give the most agreeable shade in those arid regions.

In his cable letter of August 12th, from London, to the New York *World*, Mr. Lewis J. Jennings says: "It is not too much to say that everybody, friend or foe, home or abroad, has been taken by surprise by the energy which the Gladstone administration has displayed. Mr. Gladstone seems fully resolved to prove to all Europe that it will not do to jump to the conclusion that England will not fight because the Liberals are in power. He is certainly not taking any half measures, but as I have already said in these despatches he might do, is 'doing the business once for all.' I am informed on very good authority that fully 40,000 men are now either in Egypt or on their way—a far more complete and efficient force than was despatched to the Crimea or than Wellington commanded at Waterloo. The 'peace party' evidently mean to show that when they do go to war they do it well. It is reported, and the rumor is entirely credible, that Mr. Gladstone interested himself in selecting some of the corps despatched to the East, and that it was owing to his advice that the Horse and Foot Guards were sent to Egypt. He perhaps wishes to show those massive warriors that their presence in London is not so indispensable as they have fondly fancied. For for the first time in my recollection of London the sentinels posted before the Royal Palaces and the public officers are not in red coats, the 16th Rifles having been chosen to mount guard. Many people take the riflemen for volunteers, the uniforms being practically the same. All the guards are now away on service either in Ireland or in Egypt.

The new Italian cruiser *Americus Vespucci* is built entirely of steel and has a weight of 1,000 tons. She has eight compartments in her hold, and what is a notable feature of her, she has 20 cellular divisions between the iron-plated bridges below the water line and the bridges of the corridor above the line, which is regarded as the greatest possible protection in a ship that is not ironclad. Her dimensions are as follow: Length, 78 metres; breadth 7, metres 8; displacement, 2,593 tons. She will have eight steel boilers acting under a pressure of 4.8 atmospheres. The engines are 1,500-horse power, and the screw will be of bronze. The promised speed is from 16 to 17 marine miles an hour. She will have 10 cannon and 2 Nordseefeld guns. Her masts are of the full number, four of them being plated with steel.

THE Duke of Teck, whose only claim to distinction is in his marriage to the Royal Princess Mary of Cambridge, is ambitious to distinguish himself as an attaché to the British army in Egypt. He is being badly snubbed in consequence, and is told among other things that with the fate of the Prince Imperial fresh in our memories, we would point out to those who will be the Duke of Teck's advisers in Egypt the desirability of keeping him out of harm's way.

WHEN England is fully established in Egypt, then will come the claims for compensation from Italy, Germany, France, etc., since it has been proved that it was the British shells that set Alexandria a-blaze. Perhaps the foreign policy of abstention had this in view.

ALL the Russian coast defences are now furnished with a complete set of electric lights, and it is not intended to make any further additions for the present. The electric lights are not meant to be employed alone in time of war in illuminating the harbors and open spaces round the batteries, but are to be used also during the night manoeuvres in time of peace. All engineer officers are now undergoing a special course of training in electricity and electrical appliances, in order that they may supervise the use of these lights.

THE total expense of Lord Charles Beresford's police force in Alexandria for the sixteen days during which streets were cleared, dangerous ruins pulled down, fire-engines bought and worked, telephone communication opened throughout all the posts, dead buried, the sanitary commission and court of inquiry established—all the expense of establishing and preserving order—including the pay of police, dragomans, and laborers, does not exceed £700.

THE German government is prosecuting a series of important torpedo and submarine mining experiments in the Baltic. Two hulks have been fitted up for the purpose at Brunshausen, near Baudor, the German torpedo depot. Three hundred pioneers and five officers have been detailed to assist in carrying out the experiments, which consist in coast defence and ship-attack drills. These commenced on July 20, and are to terminate on August 28. The result of the experiments are being kept perfectly secret, and nothing has as yet transpired to the nature of the work done. The two hulks have been fitted somewhat after the fashion of the *Vernon* and *Ariadne* at Portsmouth. Cases have been supplied for launching torpedoes, etc., and all the needful stores and appliances were placed on board prior to the commencement of the work on July 20.

It is now decided not to convert at once all the monitors on the Ericson principle at Cronstadt into gun-boats, but to experiment only with three or four of the more decrepit ones. The work will be taken in hand during the ensuing winter, when the monitors will be stripped to their hulls, and afterwards refitted as floating gun-carriages, the work being completed by the spring. Should the vessels answer as gunboats, the remainder will be taken in hand forthwith, and by the following spring, Russia will possess ten more gunboats in excess of the large number she already controls in the Baltic.

THE Greek Ministries of War and Marine are at present displaying great activity, with the object of having 7,000 men ready to despatch to Egypt at the first signal. Public opinion is said to be favorable to an armed intervention on the banks of the Nile, where Greece has such considerable interests. The losses of the Greek merchants who fled before the fanatical bands of Arabi, leaving their houses, capital and goods, were enormous. General Grivas, an energetic officer, highly popular with the army, has been chosen for the eventual command of the expeditionary corps.

THE grade of general of the suite is about to be abolished by the Czar. The grade was established by the Emperor Nicholas as a link between adjutant-general and aide-de-camp, and in the course of his reign thirty-eight appointments were conferred by him. Since then, the Czar's suite has grown so large and costly that it has been decided to retrench it, and consequently that the middle grade is to be done away with.

THE experiments under the direction of the Explosives Committee, to ascertain whether xerotine siccative, which is supposed to have caused the loss of the *Doterel*, could be exploded by an explosion of coal gas, took place at Chatham on July 26. The gas was contained in a tank, and on being ignited the siccative at once exploded, the explosion being most destructive to the vessel. Her decks were blown completely out, and the vessel set on fire, which took a steam fire-engine an hour to extinguish.

AN important decree on the subject of the schoolboy battalions has appeared in the French official journal. Every school or group of schools possessing from 200 to 600 boys, of twelve years and upwards, is to have a schoolboy battalion, which is to be regularly instructed in gymnastic and military exercises. Each battalion will be officially inspected at least once a year. It will receive from the Minister of Public Instruction a special flag, which is to be retained for a year by that school which receives the greatest number of marks for proficiency in military exercises. There are to be four companies to a battalion, and each company is to comprise at least fifty boys. The wearing of a uniform is optional, but such uniforms as are adopted must be sanctioned by the Minister of Public Instruction.

THE English do not receive with much satisfaction the offer of the Turks to assist them in Egypt. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Long experience has taught us that combined operations by allied European armies are rarely satisfactory. Still less satisfactory are likely to be the combined operations of an Oriental and Occidental army. Apart from the jealousy which the Turks will naturally feel of foreigners who, contrary to the desire of the Sultan, persist in introducing order into an appanage of the Porte, religious fanaticism is sure to cause ill-blood. Indeed, it is impossible to place any reliance on the Turkish army, or to feel certain that they will not, at a critical moment, openly turn against us. Supposing, however, that they do not go so far as to actually espouse the cause of their coreligionists, there can be no doubt that the Turkish Commanders will at the least seriously hamper our action. The same paper says: Sir William Hewett soon got to work after his arrival at Suez, he having landed some Marines there "in time to save that town from being burnt. No resistance was encountered and all the Egyptian troops fled." Rather a different state of things to that which obtained at Alexandria, where the Egyptians might also have fled, if promptly attacked. We do not know what force of native troops there was at Suez, but Sir William could not have had

a very large Naval Brigade to land from the ships under his immediate command. He may be safely depended upon always to act with determination and energy under any circumstances. We maintain that we have displayed a lamentable incapacity to forecast the natural, almost inevitable, course of events. Considering the scope of our objects, common sense dictated that the blow from the Fleet should have been promptly followed up by a blow from the Army. The instant that the coast batteries had been silenced by the fire of our ships, a force should have been landed to occupy Alexandria, follow up Arabi before he had recovered from his defeat, and seize that which is practically the key of the Delta—namely, the Barrage. The Barrage, as probably many of our readers know, is a system of locks and sluices, situated a few miles below Cairo. Whoever is in possession of the Barrage can control the waters of the Nile, and turn them into any channel and canal which may be selected. With the Barrage and Cairo seized, and the Cairo Alexandria Railway in our possession, Arabi would have been compelled to flee into Upper Egypt, and would have almost ceased to exist as a military factor.

From an official report just issued, it would appear that at the close of last year the number of horses serving in the Russian cavalry was 40,882, including 1,880 supplied by the State to cavalry officers. During the year, 4,307 horses were sold as ineffective, for the sum of 103,052 roubles, or about £13,000; and 1,020 were struck off the list, from various causes. Of the latter,

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Advertisement and Notice

Concerning the Construction of New Steel Steam Cruising Vessels for the United States Navy.

INVITATION IS HEREBY EXTENDED TO all engineers and mechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers or ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all naval constructors, steam engineers and ordnance officers of the Navy having plans, models or designs of any vessels, or of any part thereof, of the classes authorized by the naval appropriation act of August 5, 1882, to submit such plans, models and designs to the Naval Advisory Board, directed to be organized by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of said act, for his advice and assistance in the designing and constructing of said vessels, in order that the same may be examined by said board in accordance with the provisions of said act.

The vessels authorized by said act are to be wo in number, to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture, having, as near as may be, a tensile strength of not less than sixty thousand pounds to the square inch, and a ductility in eight inches of not less than twenty-five per centum; to be provided with full sail and full steam power, and to be of the highest attainable speed, and adapted to be armed with suitable armaments, described in said act; and one is to be of not less than five thousand nor more than six thousand tons displacement, and the other of not less than forty-three hundred nor more than forty-seven hundred tons displacement.

Said plans, models and designs should be submitted within the period of sixty days after August 20, 1882, and should be transmitted to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The Department will, upon application, forward copies of so much of the naval appropriation act as relates to said vessels, and will answer all letters of inquiry and furnish all desired information on the subject.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1882.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
POSTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit Mich.

864 died of disease, or were shot; 121 were burnt alive during fires in Government stables; 32 were killed during the expedition against the Turcomans; and 8 were lost and not recaptured. The number of remounts for the year was 4,214.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: There are now on view at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, two models of the English 38-ton muzzle-loading guns converted into breech-loaders, on the system of breech-loading proposed by Mr. G. Quick. This system, which was lately recommended for trial by the United States Heavy Ordnance Committee, has the following advantages: 1. Only one motion of a single lever is required to open or close the breech, instead of three motions, as required for the French gun. 2. It is applicable to guns of all sizes, and is so simple in construction and working, that error or accident of any kind is rendered impossible. 3. It occupies less space than any other breech-loading mechanism. 4. In consequence of only one simple motion being required, it can be worked with the greatest rapidity and safety. An automatic safety-bolt perfectly prevents all possibility of premature firing. 5. All longitudinal strain on the inner tube of the gun is entirely removed, the back pressure of the gas on the breech-screw being borne by the external jackets; consequently, the powder-chamber is relieved of that destructive strain which caused the failure of the Italian 100-ton gun, and of several others. The strain of the powder-gas is so distributed over a very large surface of metal, that in guns fitted with this mechanism the longitudinal strain will range only from two to five tons per square inch of section when the powder pressure in the chamber is 25 tons per square inch. 6. This method of breech-loading is specially adapted for heavy guns, particularly for naval service, in consequence of its great strength, simplicity, rapidity, and safety of working, under the most difficult and disadvantageous circumstances.

A TWENTY year old corvette seems to be the best vessel the Russian government can find to bear the name of the young and vigorous Skobeloff. Perhaps the law of contrast has led to the selection of this vessel to perpetuate his memory.

** "Do not grasp at the shadow and lose the substance." Kidney-Wort is able to convert you from a shadow of your former self into the substance of established health. Said a sufferer from kidney trouble when asked to try Kidney-Wort as a remedy: "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him, and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered kidneys don't fail to try it.

* It is impossible for a woman to suffer from weakness after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—ADDISON.—In Washington, D. C., July 26, by the Rev. Osborne Ingle, GEORGE MITCHELL, Adjutant 2d Artillery, to SALLIE A. WEST, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Addison, of Maryland.

PARKS—BAIRD.—At Portsmouth, Va., August 17, Assistant Engineer WYTHE M. PARKS, U. S. N., to Miss LILLIAN L. BAIRD, daughter of the Hon. J. T. Baird, Mayor of Portsmouth.

DIED.

FITCH.—At Washington, D. C., August 20, 1882, KATHERINE FITCH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, of St. Louis, and granddaughter of General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.

GROVE.—At Waukesha, Wisconsin, June 13, 1882, FRANCIS MILLS GROVE, late lieutenant U. S. Navy.

JOYCE.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, at Brewster's, N. Y., MAX, only child of Ord. Sgt. Robt. F. and Sarah Joyce, aged 4 years and 3 months.

ROSS.—At Clarion, Pa., Aug. 11, 1882, ETHEL MANNHEIM, daughter of Lieutenant Albert Ross, U. S. Navy.

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Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, and individuals received.

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Chester River Improvement. PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging at Chester River, Md., will be received until one o'clock p. m., September 15, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Eng'rs.

Improvement of Broad Creek, Del. PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Broad Creek, Del., will be received until 11:30 o'clock a. m., September 15, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Eng'rs.

Choptank River Improvement. PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging at Choptank River, Md., will be received until 12:30 o'clock p. m., September 15, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Eng'rs.

Improving Channels Leading to Harbor at Baltimore. PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. Engineer Office, 70 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Excavating about two and one-half million cubic yards of material from the Channels leading to Harbor at Baltimore, will be received until noon of Aug. 31, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

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Total Surplus, - - \$1,879,162.06

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a loss upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

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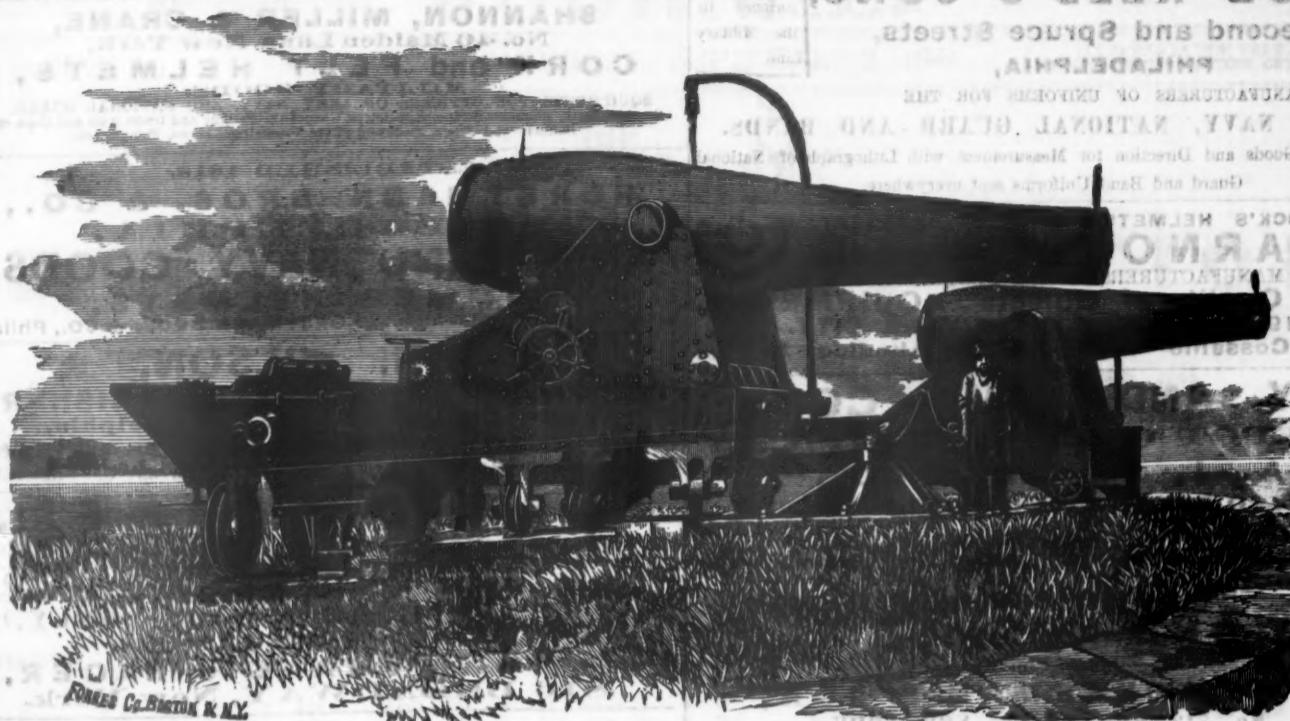
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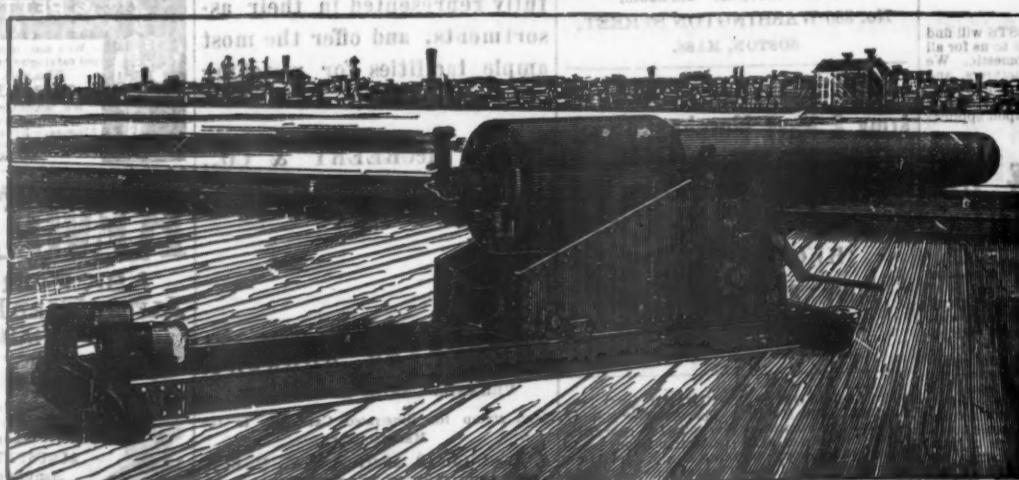
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